BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
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No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 13.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1857.....NO. 30.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible] or 16 lines in Agate.

One square, 1 insertion.....$1 00
Do. do. 2 do.....1 25
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Do. do. 2 months without change.....4 00
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisements, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857 25-1y

JAMES O. BOWDEN.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf.] WILMINGTON, N. C.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES M. STEVENSON,
AGENT for the SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
PRINCESS STREET, UNDER ADAMS, BRO. & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C. feb-56-tf

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market street, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.

H. HARBAUGH,
Architect, Superintendent and Contractor of Public and Private Buildings.
ALSO, furnishes and puts up complete, all kinds of CAST IRON RAILING FOR CEMETERIES, &c. Specimens of Patterns can be seen.
PLANS FOR BUILDINGS drawn and sent to all parts of the country. Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.
Wilmington, N. C., April 25.—34-1y.

LAW NOTICE.
M. B. SMITH. DE BRUTZ CUTLAR.
MESSRS. SMITH & CUTLAR, Attorneys at Law, will henceforth occupy an office directly opposite the Court House, in Wilmington, and practice in co-partnership in the county of New Hanover.
Mr. Smith would inform his clients in the adjoining counties, that Mr. Cutlar will act for him whilst absent on the circuit, and can always be found at the office.
July 25, 1856.—tf

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, $3 to 5 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, 50 cts. to 1 00
Extracting a tooth,
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodelled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

100 AGENTS WANTED.
$130,00 PER MONTH! Here is a rare chance for a few young men to make a large salary without investing a capital.
The above is no "three cent catch penny," or humbug to introduce Patent Medicines, Books, &c.
For an outfit, enclose stamps for return postage. Address
T. S. CARTER, Plaistow, N. H.
Feb. 27, 1857 26-3m

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.
Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENT.

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
55 Chambers Street, and 33 Reade Street,
OPPOSITE THE PARK.
WILL BE PREPARED, on and after January 1st, to open their Spring Importations, comprising an extensive and varied assortment of choice, novel and desirable SILK AND FANCY GOODS, adapted especially to the wants of first class, North Carolina Merchants, and which will be offered at the very lowest market prices.
Jan. 9th. 19-3m

LOOK UP YE DISCONSOLATE.
ANY PERSON who may be suffering with any thing of a Cancerous nature, will find me at my residence, twelve miles west of Society Hill, Darlington, South Carolina. If I do not effect a cure, my services and board will be gratuitously bestowed. I will attend to any call until the 15th of June, thence will decline until the 15th September; my object is to secure safety to the patient. I reserve the second week in March, which time I may be found at the Rock Spring Boarding House, Wilmington, N. C.
J. O. HALE, M. D.
Jan. 16th, 1857. 20-1y

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, about the first of July last, a Mulatto man named "DICK," about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inches high, stout built, has rather a down look. He is supposed to be lurking in Dog-Wood Neck, All Saints Parish, South Carolina, where he formerly belonged to Mr. Montgomery.
The above reward will be paid for his return to me or his lodgment in any jail so that I can get him.
JAMES DARBY.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 24th, 1856. 66-4t—13-tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 1st inst., our boy JACK, formerly owned by B. Southerland, Esq., of Wilmington. Said boy left the cars at Whitehead's Station, on the W. & W. R. R. He is well known in the neighborhood of South Washington, where he has a wife, and is probably lurking.
The above reward will be paid for his delivery to D. J. Southerland, in Wilmington, or his confinement in any jail so we can get him. BRIGHTWELL & PETERS,
Feb 20—25-2muoo Farmville, Va.

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in their various branches. Foundering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery, Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Bolting Reels, Elevators, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.
On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.—Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.
For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C. D. B. JOHNSON,
Sept. 26th, 1856. (4-1y) Mill-Wright and Machinist.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Schools.

NEW FEMALE SEMINARY.
THE TRUSTEES of the Kenansville Female Seminary, having erected during the past year a large, elegant and convenient Building, have now the satisfaction of announcing to the citizens of Duplin and the neighboring counties, that they have succeeded in securing, as principal, the services of T. Oscar Rogers, Esq., a graduate of the University of Virginia; an able scholar, and an experienced and successful Teacher.
He will be prepared to open the Seminary on Monday 26th January, and will be aided by a full corps of assistant Teachers, in all the various branches of a *thorough Female Education*.
The rates of Tuition will, in no case, exceed those in similar Institutions; and Board may be obtained in private families of the first respectability, and in the immediate vicinity of the Seminary.
The subscriber will attend to all applications made previous to the arrival of the Principal.
The Spring Session of the New Grove Academy, for boys, of which the Subscriber is Principal, will also commence on the 26th January. Address.
REV. JAMES M. SPRUNT.
Kenansville, Dec. 11th, 1856. 15-tf.
☞ Herald, Spirit of the Age and Newberne Express copy four times.

General Notices.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN the Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from tresspassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.
THE UNDERSIGNED having opened the house known as the Rock Spring Hotel, proposes keeping a good BOARDING HOUSE, for the accommodation of his country friends, where they will be at home and well provided for, convenient to the most business part of the town. The house is being repaired and cleansed, and rooms furnished with good beds.
Good order must and shall be preserved. Persons intoxicated will not be admitted, and those who become so after admittance, will be requested to leave.
Oct. 10—6-6m. GEO. ALDERMAN.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having now in operation a Steam Saw and Grist Mills in Wayne County, N. C., about three miles west of Mount Olive, are prepared to fill all orders for anything that can be got out of Long Leaf Pines *at short notice*, and hope by strict attention to business, to merit and receive the patronage of the surrounding public.
The Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company have now an opportunity of having their orders for lumber filled and lumber delivered at Mount Olive without trouble or delay. H. W. & L. G. GRADY.
Mount Olive, N. C., Dec. 19, 1856. 16-tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand, at his Shop corner Walnut & Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture. Which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found
COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGONS, &c.
Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.
Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.
Nov. 21—18-tf. ISSAC WELLS.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.
THE EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEDical Society of the State of North Carolina, will be held in the town of Edenton, at 5 o'clock, P. M., Wednesday the 15th of April, 1857.
Delegates, Permanent Members, and the Profession generally are requested to attend.
WILL. GEO. THOMAS, M. D.
Secretary N. C. Med. Soc.
February 26th, 1857. 26-tm
Wilmington Herald, Raleigh Standard and Register, Tarboro' Southerner, North Carolina Times, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat and Fayetteville Observer copy weekly until meeting and send bills to the Secretary at Wilmington.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his Tract of Land in Johnston County, it lies four miles South of Smithfield on Neuse River, and contains 1300 acres It is well timbered with both Oak and Pine, and the portion that is cleared is in fine farming order. There is on the premises a good dwelling and all necessary out houses. The terms of sale will be half cash, the ballance on time. Persons desirous of purchasing, are requested to call on the subscriber who wills how them the premises. JOHN SMITH.
March 13th, 1857 28-2m*

CABINET FURNITURE.
SPLENDID ROSEWOOD SETS, oak dining room, mahogany and walnut furniture, at the old stand, No. 20 Catharine street, near East Broadway, New York. After a continuance of thirty-seven years by the subscriber, now again replenished with a large assortment of the newest and most approved patterns of good and substantial work. Shippers and country dealers will find it to their interest to call.
SOLOMON FANNING.
March 13th, 1857 28-3m

NOTICE.
ON Tuesday, the 31st day of March, at the late residence of Alfred L. Moore, dec'd, I will expose to sale at public auction, all the HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE of said deceased; a large quantity of STOCK, consisting of HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, &c.; FARMING UTENSILS, CARTS, WAGGONS, &c.; 1,000 BUSHELS OF CORN, BACON, LARD, &c. Sale will continue from day to day until everything is disposed of. Terms made known at sale. G. J. MOORE, *Adm'r.*
Marce 11th, 1857.—[156-1t—28-ts]

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the place known as the Jacob Matthis plantation, containing four hundred acres more or less, and on which is a good GRIST MILL in operation. It lies four miles west of Stricklandsville, in a good and healthy neighborhood.
For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber at his residence ten miles South of Stricklandsville, or of S. J. BARDEN at Stricklinsville. JOHN HUFHAM.
Nov. 28—13-6m.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE undersigned having been apppointed Inspector of Naval Stores, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James I. Bryan, Esq., would be thankful for business in that line. Office at the Rock Spring Hotel.
Nov. 6. 6m GEO. ALDERMAN.

General Notices.

RALEIGH PAPER MILLS.
Rags Wanted.
TO BE DELIVERED AT THE RAILROAD STATIONS or at my warehouse in Raleigh, or they will be taken from the different stores in the State. Merchants and others buying rags will please advice me when they have a quantity on hand, or will send them to their nearest Railroad station, as I can still afford to pay the highest price in cash on delivery from store or at Railroad station, either in bank bills, checks or Northern funds.
Reference—Cashiers of our Banks in Raleigh, and the principal North-Carolina and Virginia Merchants.
C. W. BENEDICT.
N. B. Constantly on hand paper suitable for Cotton Factories and newspaper wrappers. Cotton waste wanted.
C. W. B.
March 20th, 1857 29-6m.

NOTICE.
ON Friday, the 3d day of April, I will sell at public sale, at Long Creek Bridge, on a credit of six months, a NEGRO MAN, HANDY, about 27 years old, the property of the late Stephen Costin.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, *Adm'r.*
March 13, 1857. 25-ts.

FRESH ARRIVALS
PER SCHR. DAVID FAUST, from Philadelphia:
40 Boxes Adamantine Candles;
30 half " " Low for cash at
March 20 GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!
30 BARRELS Fayetteville Sup Fleur;
20 " Family do.
20 bags Holt's Family Extra do. Low for cash, at
March 20 GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.

300 AGENTS WANTED. 300
BUSINESS EASY, USEFUL, AND HONORABLE.—Salary one hundred dollars per month. Capital required,—Five Dollars. For particulars, enclose Postage Stamp, and address A. B. MARTYN, Plaistow, N. H.
March 20th, 1857 29-10t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER.
Mary J. Newton, by Guardian } Petition to sell land
John T. Newton, and others. } In Equity.
PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity of said County, made in this cause, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder, at public auction, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, the 11th day of April next, a tract or parcel of land, situated, lying and being on the East side of Moore's Creek, in the County of New Hanover, adjoining the lands of B. R. Newkirk, Charles B. McAllister and others, containing Two Hundred and Twenty-nine Acres.
The terms of sale will be a credit of six months, and bond with approved security required of the purchaser.
Given under my hand, at office, this 18th day of March, 1857. [29-ts] O. P. MEARES, C. & M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } Duplin County. }
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—January Term, 1857.
Jacob Cole, Joseph Cole, Bazil M. Cole, and others, Heirs at Law of Robert Cole, dec'd., *vs.* Gibson Sloan, Administrator, and Richard Swinson, and Ann, his wife.
PETITION FOR ACCOUNT AND DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL ESTATE.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard Swinson and Ann Swinson, two of the defendants in this case, are not residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the town of Wilmington, in this State, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held in the Court House, at Kenansville, on the third Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment will be taken *pro confesso*, and the same will be heard *ex parte*, as to them.
Witness John J. Whitehead, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday in January, and in the eighty-first year of independence, A. D., 1857.
March 6.—27-6t. JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } Duplin County. }
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—January Term, 1857.
Bazil M. Cole, Joseph Cole, and others, Heirs at Law of Robert Cole, dec'd., *vs.* Jacob Cole, Adm'r., Richard Swinson, and Ann Swinson, his wife.
PETITION TO ACCOUNT AND DISSBRUTE PERSONAL ESTATE.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard Swinson, and Ann, his wife, two of the defendants in this case, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the town of Wilmington, for six consecutive weeks, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held in the Court House, at Kenansville, on the third Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be heard *ex parte* as to them.
Witness John J. Whitehead, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday in January, and the eighty-first year of our Independence, A. D., 1857.
March 6.—27-6t. JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } New Hanover County. }
WHEREAS, complaint upon oath has this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by P. M. Walker, of the said County, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named BOB, aged about twenty-eight years, six feet high, and black, formerly belonging to M. C. Nixon, has absented himself from his said master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about this County committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to return home to his master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said BOB does not return home and surrender himself immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.
Given under our hands and seals, this 31st day of March, 1856. W. N. PEDEN, [Seal.]
JAS. T. MILLER, [Seal.]

$100 REWARD
Will be given for sufficient evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro; thirty dollars for him if taken alive, or fifty dollars for his head. He has a wife at Mr. Wm. Hansley's, Sr.; is a son of Old Sam Nixon, and has two brothers in Town, one of whom (John Nixon) is a stevedore, who may endeavor to get him off. Captains of vessels are requested to be on the look out for him.
P. M. WALKER.
Wilmington, N. C., March 31st, 1856 177-3t—31-tf

EARLY POTATOES—HOW TO RAISE.—Take a box or barrel (a broad box is best,) and cover the bottom with equal of stable manure and earth, upon which place the potatoes two or three inches apart and cover with six inches of the compost. Proceed in this manner until the box or the barrel is filled. Next dig out a space in the side of your manure or compost heap which is fermenting with a moderate heat and insert the box and cover with the manure. The warmth will be sufficent to start the potatoes, and it is possible too much so, in which case remove the manure from the top, and water if too dry. This will send out a mass of root which will so adhere to the compost in which they are planted that when the land is prepared, and the temperature will warrant putting in the open ground, they may then be taken out singly and transplanted with ease and safety, especially if the whole mass is previously wet. Potatoes started by this method will be from two to three weeks calier than those planted in the ordinary manure.—*American Agriculturist, March.*

MUTTON VS. PORK.—Physicians reccommend mutton as the most wholesome meat—the easiest digested, and best suited to invalids, while pork, as every body knows, is the most unwholesome flesh eaten. In England mutton is a favorite dish, and we apprehend it is in this, rather than to roast beef, that the Englishman owes his robust health and rosy complexion. Our people eat too much pork, and too little mutton. And yet, as a cotemporary well remarks, "mutton can be produced pound for pound at less than half the price of pork; yields more nourishment when eaten, and keeping sheep does not exhaust a farm to the extent feeding hogs does. Sheep can be kept during the winter on hay and turnips, or mangle wurtzel, or sugar beet, while hogs will not do without at least some corn." We would like to see in the papers fewer accounts of big pigs and more fat sheep.
Portland Transcript.

CURIOUS GERMAN PROVERBS.—Women have long hair and short wits.
There is but one bad wife in the world, but every one thinks that he has her.
A woman spills more with her thimble than the man can draw with a bucket.
A woman always keeps secret what she dont know.
Rich wives make poor children.
There are only two good women in the world; the one is dead, and the other is not to be found.
Echo in the woods, rainbow in the sky,
And woman's beauty, soon pass by by.

Homicide.

We learn that on Saturday evening last, a Mr. Thomas Jones, of Marlboro' District, came to his death from a gunshot wound inflicted by Thoroughgood Stubbs, also of the same district. Family discord was the cause of the fearful deed. The facts of the case will be investigated by the proper tribunal to which they rightfully belong.—*Cheraw Gazette, 18th inst.*

HOW TO SPELL STEEL.—Burlingame, in his speech at Rome, in favor of O. B. Matteson, last fall, said he knew the "Oneida Representative" well—that he had a stiff "backbone"—a backbone of steel, and ran all the way down.—Burlingame was right, as the report of the Investigation Committee shows. We want to know, however, up this way, how Mr. B. wishes that word "*steel*" spelled?—[*Rome Sentinel.*

From the Washington Union.

The Next House of Representatives.

The impression erroneously prevails, to some extent, that the democracy have already chosen a sufficient number of members to insure a majority in the next House of Representatives. That such a result is most desirable, and that it is the duty of our friends to sustain the President of their choice by a working majority in Congress cannot be denied. The Senate is with us, and the House will be, if, in the elections yet to be held, all minor considerations are thrown aside, and the true interests of the country are kept steadily in view. The election of Mr. Buchanan was an unequivocal triumph of truth over error, of reason over fanaticism, and gave assurance of stability and permanency to the Union. It was not, as some idly asserted, a "truce" or a "respite;" but a solid, substantial victory, giving peace and repose to the country, the benefits of which will be enduring, if those who achieved it "take no step backward." The victory, however, will not be complete, unless the democratic party finish the work so nobly begun, and send a majority of good and true men to the House of Representatives That this may be done, we have no doubt. Energy and determination, with harmony of action, will put success beyond peradventure. It is certainly of the first importance that this great good should be accomplished, for upon it in some measure depend the usefulness and success of a democratic administration. With an opposition majority in the House of Representatives, the policy of the administration will be balked and hampered; and well disposed as such a majority may be, it has the power, nevertheless, to check mate, to cripple, and defeat. The responsibility of the government is then upon us, without the power to discharge the trust with fidelity and exactness. Give the democratic party, on the other hand, full control in Congress, and all they have promised, and all the country expects, will be fulfilled, in a wise, conservative, beneficent public policy. We shall reap then the full benefit of a well-regulated government—ample revenues, with just and economical expenditures; healthful trade and growing commerce; useful improvements, vigorous industry, and prosperous mechanics; domestic tranquility, peace with all nations, and "entangling alliances with none."

That our friends in the States where elections are yet to be held may fully understand how much must be done to give the Democracy the next House, we present two tables. The first classifies the members elect, politically, and the second states the relative strength of the Democrats and their opponents in the delegations as they were returned to the last Congress:

Members of the Thirty-fifth Congress already elected.

	Democrats.	Opposition.
Maine		6
New Hampshire		3
Vermont		3
Massachusetts		11
New York	12	21
New Jersey	3	2
Pennsylvania	15	10
Delaware	1	
South Carolina	6	
Ohio	8	13
Indiana	6	5
Illinois	5	4
Missouri	3	3
Arkansas	2	
Michigan		4
Florida	1	
Iowa		2
Wisconsin		3
California	2	
	64	90

* One vacancy, caused by the resignation of James S. Green, subsequently elected to the Senate. Francis P. Blair, who was elected as a democrat, is generally classed with the opposition, because of his well-known views on the slavery question.

Political Complexion of the Delegations of States in the Thirty-fourth Congress, in which elections are yet to be held.

	Democrats	Opposition.
Rhode Island		2
Connecticut		4
Maryland	2	4
Virginia	12	1
North Carolina	5	3
Georgia	6	2
Alabama	5	2
Mississippi	4	1
Louisiana	3	1
Kentucky	4	6
Tennessee	5	5
Texas	1	1
Missouri		1
	47	33
Members elect	64	90
Members of 34th Congress	47	33
	111	123
Whole number		234

It will thus be seen that to secure a majority of the House, 118 members, the democrats must gain seven members over their strength in the last House in the States named in our second table. Political calculations are not always of a reliable character; but still, with the light furnished by the presidential election, we think an estimate may be made which actual results will, in the main, justify.

Commencing with one side of the House, we are quite confident that the democrats will gain members in the following States: One member in Virginia, one in Alabama, one in Mississippi, two in Kentucky, one in Tennessee, one in Texas, and one in Missouri—a gain in all of eight. Each of the districts claimed gave a decisive majority for Mr Buchanan, and can and should do as well again. Besides these gains, we should gain two in North Carolina, one in Georgia, and one in Tennessee. Mr. Buchanan carried both of the North Carolina claimed districts by handsome majorities, and the Georgia and Tennessee districts by a few votes only. If our friends put forward their best men they may secure two of the four, if not the four, districts we have indicated. There is, then, a strong probability that we shall gain ten, perhaps twelve, members in the elections which are to come off during the next summer and autumn. This probability may be made morally certain by the united, energetic, untiring action of the democratic party everywhere. Should discontent, distrust, or jealousy, even measurably prevail, the prospect now so auspicious will be blasted, the battle lost, and with it the honor of the democratic party, if not the hopes of the country. We beseech our friends, for the sake of the cause, to bestir themselves in time, to know no ease or respite from duty, and to sink all personal preferences and personal ends until the victory is won whereby democratic power in the government shall be complete.—So far we have spoken of the probable gains for the democrats, to which some of our friends add a gain of one in Connecticut in the place of Mr. Woodruff, who ought to be beaten. We must now see where there is danger of loss. In Maryland Mr. Buchanan carried but one congressional district, Mr. Bowie's. Mr. Stewart's district gave Mr. Fillmore a majority of 272 votes, yet we think it may be, and ought to be, redeemed. If it be not redeemed, we shall lose one member in Maryland; but a contingency so mortifying we do not look for with such a standard-bearer in the field as Mr. Stewart—earnest, eloquent, and unwavering in the advocacy of the popular cause. As an offset to this, however, the democrats should endeavor to secure the member from the Alleghany district, represented by Mr. Hoffman. They were only beaten 157 votes at the presidential election, and with the right candidate and perfect union they can overcome the odds against them.

We have now gone over the whole field, with a view to show our friends the work to be done. The rest is with them; they have it in their power to secure a reliable democratic majority in the House of Representatives. If they fail, the failure will result from culpable neglect, and produce irreparable mischief. The brunt of the battle is with the democracy of Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Alabama. They can either save or sacrifice, and with them, bold, unselfish, and true, whenever principles are at stake or duty points the way, there is safety and success. We have an abiding faith that they will bear aloft our good old banner once more in triumph: and that Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Missouri will contribute their voice to swell the general rejoicing. The North has done well—better than was anticipated—and promises more for the future. The South has never failed; let the South stand firm now. Let the South vote for members of Congress as the South voted in November last, and all will be well.

The New Agitation.

The agitation which the uneasy spirits at the North are endeavoring now to create, is not directed against the President or the administration, but against the Supreme Judicial Court and the constitution. When the election was over in November last, the sudden quiet which pervaded the public mind on the subject of slavery attracted universal attention. The people, of all parties acquiesced gracefully in a result which, although it had not been desired by a part of them, yet promised, they knew, a safe and prosperous management of the government for the next four years. There was general confidence in Mr. Buchanan's ability and experience and patriotism, even among those who doubted the wisdom of his political principles, and hence they could not deplore as a calamity his elevation to the presidential office. Apart from this consideration, too, there were many who voted for Col. Fremont who did so reluctantly, and with a vague apprehension that disorder and mischief might follow his success, and to this class of persons his defeat was hardly felt as an unwelcome occurrence, but rather as a relief from unpleasant fears. Beyond, therefore, the ordinary acquiescence of our countrymen in the result of a presidential election, we think that the news of Mr. Buchanan's success was received, for the most part, throughout the Union, without serious complaint.—This confidence of the people continued with him, moreover, from his election to his inauguration, and on the 4th of March the disposition of the country to give his administration a fair and honest trial was beyond dispute. He took his oath of office amidst the good wishes of thousands upon thousands of spectators, and his Inaugural Address was received with marked satisfaction in all sections of the republic. Its tone and spirit were admitted to be admirable, and its important topics were discussed with a frankness, a clearness, and a simplicity which won universal approval. "After reading it," said a contemporary, "one feels as if he had been with a father, who had placed his hand gently on the head of his son, and spoken words of kindness, encouragement and protection." The Inaugural was followed by an announcement of the new cabinet, and who could complain of the distinguished men whom the President had called around him? Residents of different sections of the country, they were thus qualified to represent various interests and various views of public policy, and yet they were recognized as eminently free from those excesses of opinion which might prevent their cordial concurrence in the practical duties of government. The first cabinet of Washington had two members from Massachusetts, and two from Virginia, with a Secretary of the treasury from New York. The cabinet has been but slightly increased in numbers since that time, but every member now represents not a State only, but a cluster of States. General Cass (for example) stands for the Northwest, whose early settlements are within his memory, and whose wondrous growth in population and wealth and power he has personally witnessed; while Mr. Toucey represents New England, and Judge Black the middle States, leaving the South and Southwest most adequately represented, alike in its Atlantic, its gulf, and its river portions, by Messrs. Cobb and Thompson, and Floyd and Brown. The great requisites of a cabinet, such as high character, just opinions, experience in affairs, and general unity of sentiment, are happily combined in the cabinet of President Buchanan, all of whose members have filled important stations in public life, and five of wh

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1857.

The First Thursday in August.

On the day with which we have headed this article an election will be held in the different districts of this State, for members to represent such districts in the Congress of the United States.

We have before taken occasion to call the attention of our readers to the probable relative strength of parties in the next House of Representatives, as indicated by the results of the elections already held. Without further gains in the States yet to elect, the Democratic party will still fall seven votes short of a clear majority in the popular branch of the Federal Legislature.

Of the importance of securing these votes we need hardly speak. The conservative feeling of the country has placed Mr. Buchanan in the Presidential Chair, but the work will be incomplete—but half done—unless he be *sustained* in that position. His power for good, his influence in repelling the attacks of factious fanaticism will be shorn of much of its due effect unless a preponderance of those representing the same feeling be secured in all the co-ordinate branches of the public service. The representative of that feeling—the great national party that defeated Free Soilism by carrying the Presidential Election against it, is the Democratic party, and it is upon that party that the administration must depend to bear it through in the coming struggles to which the country may be subjected.

If these are considerations to be reflected upon by all the people of the South, they certainly address themselves with peculiar force to the members of the Democratic party, because in sustaining Mr. Buchanan, they will not simply sustain their principles upon all the sectional issues involved, but on all other issues as well.

After arduous and exciting contests like those of last year, people are apt to subside into comparative apathy, and some Democrats may even be led to suppose that the necessity for present watchfulness no longer exists. This delusion, natural enough under the circumstances, might, if too long persisted in, prove fatal to our hopes and wishes. Such occasions of apathetic indifference and false security present to an active and wily opponent the opportunity to sow the seeds of dissensions and disorganization, and prepare the way for our overthrow and its success. Let us not persist in such fancied security too long. Let us never be led to suppose for a moment that we can afford to divide among ourselves, or permit jealousies or distrusts to spring up in our own ranks. Let us keep up our organization, so that, figuratively speaking, each Democrat, as he stands up in line, may at all times feel the friendly touch of his brother Democrat. Victory is scarcely less disorganizing than defeat, and disorganisation means too often defeat.—Let this not be the case with us.

The different districts in this State are moving or preparing to move. It is for the Democratic electors in these districts to say what the nature of such movements will be, and the incumbents are unquestionably willing to abide by the action of their party in Democratic districts, and Democratic aspirants in districts not now represented by Democrats, will, of course, submit their claims to the same decision.

As our readers are aware, Hon. Warren Winslow, the Representative from this district, comes forward promptly to submit his claims to the action of his party throughout the District. What that action may be, it is not for us to say. It will be our duty, as it will be the duty of all good Democrats, to submit to the will, and act in accordance with the wishes, of the majority of the party, fairly expressed. It is for the party to say whether there shall or shall not be a Convention. We presume that, if desired by any considerable portion of the party, the balance will readily agree to it—if not desired, we presume that the same ready acquiescence will be displayed in not having a Convention.

So much for the general position of things, a position with which we think all Democrats will agree. We now wish to allude to a matter not exactly personal to ourselves, but to a certain degree affecting our local action as citizens of New Hanover county. At one time, when it was proposed to call a convention, while Mr Ashe was the incumbent, this county took the ground that it would be discourteous to Mr. Ashe for his own county to come forward to demand a convention, but, at the same time, that New Hanover would cheerfully submit to and participate in any action in that respect which the other counties of the District might deem proper and advisable. For various reasons, we are in favor of acting with the same courtesy to a citizen of Cumberland. We would not willingly have the action of the Democrats of New Hanover misunderstood or misrepresented as being dictated by jealousy or unfriendliness to the upper end of the district. These are only our own personal notions as individual Democratic citizens, and given simply for what they may be worth. They arise from a desire for harmony, and a determination, so far as we are concerned, neither to be misunderstood nor misrepresented. We take it for granted that, in any event, the Democrats, of New Hanover will prove themselves to be as they have always been, straightforward and independent in their action, yet willingly bringing that action into harmony with the views of their brethren in the other counties.

☞The great principles of the Democratic party must possess a peculiar power over the minds of the American people, for, according to the testimony of the opponents of that party, its success must depend upon its principles alone, and not at all upon the influence or ability of their advocates. Just look at North Carolina. According to the opposition press, almost every man put forward by the Democrats has been feeble, personally and politically—weak upon the stump—weak with the people—inferior to his competitor, and predestined, as it were, to defeat.—Yet, strangely enough, the party thus feebly supported, has gone on from one triumph to another, until, from what appeared to be a hopeless minority in 1846, it arose to irresistible supremacy in 1856.

Unjust as we feel this depreciation of Democratic men to be, we also feel that, in conceding neither ability nor strength to its advocates, the opponents of the Democratic party pay the highest possible compliment to the principles and policy by whose superiority alone such results have been effected—such triumphs achieved, and we sometimes wonder that our opponents do not recognise this fact, and see that while attacking, or meaning to attack, our party, they are paying the highest compliment that can be paid to a party which is not a worshipper of men, but of principles, and which knows that while men pass away, principles remain.

The fact of the matter, however, is, that our opponents go altogether too far in this matter even for policy—they go so far as to mislead their own friends as they mislead themselves, and thus render their disappointment the more mortifying. Few can have forgotten a recent instance of this in the case of Messrs. Bragg and Gilmer. The usual course of representing every Democrat as inferior in ability and everything else to every anti-Democrat, had been pursued in this case. The men came, they spoke—the people heard them, as they did here. The result is known. We need not dwell upon scenes and results calculated to mortify our political opponents, nor unnecessarily recur to the overwhelming discomfiture of an amiable gentleman like Mr. Gilmer, from whom the indiscreet puffery of indiscreet friends had led the people to expect too much, and thus rendered them incapable of giving him credit even for what he did do.

It has been a sort of stereotyped witticism of the opposition press to sneer at Mr. Reid, as "Little Davy." We recollect well when he first ran, and how very much his competitor overmatched him, *in the columns of the press of the then dominant party*—We recollect his subsequent canvasses and their results, and also the system of undue depreciation of Mr. Reid, and undue exaltation of his opponents still persevered in. Now, the truth is that Mr. Reid never was overmatched by any of his opponents in these canvasses, but on the contrary, that in the qualities of plain shrew sense, sound argument and knowledge of the people and their wants, Mr. Reid was superior to those with whom he contended, and his success was equally due to his own ability and to the goodness of his cause.

We have no desire now to speak of those who neither occupy public positions, nor are at present candidates; and we only refer to Messrs. Badger, Mangum or Graham, because their names have been brought up by the opposition for the purpose of instituting invidious comparisons between them and our present Senators. Neither Mr. Reid nor Mr. Biggs have ever acted as Mr. Badger did, who staked his political position in the Senate upon the Nebraska bill, and yet dared not open his mouth in its defence when assailed in the following canvass; or as Mr. Graham, who deserted Mr. Fillmore, to run with Gen. Scott, and the next time made a fuss of going to Baltimore as an original Fillmore man; or as Mr. Mangum, who, in conjunction with the abolition force of the North, worked to have Mr. Fillmore set aside in favor of Gen. Scott.

☞The New Yorkers are great people, and their daily papers are institutions worthy of New York greatness. They are always in the midst of some exciting discussion, or giving the particulars of some piquant scandal; and it matters little whether the question before them is—who struck Billy Patterson or who killed Dr. Burdell—the next Presidency, or the price of soap—it is treated with the same consideration.

The present matter of absorbing interest is found in the fact that a man named John Dean, who drove John Boker's carriage, married John Boker's daughter, who was in the habit of riding in said carriage. Miss Boker was a young lady considerably out of her teens—twenty-two years of age, in fact—and if she chose to marry her father's coachman, it was certainly her own look-out. Said coachman transgressed no law of the State of New York in marrying a woman of full age, who was willing to take him for better or for worse. Nor does the plea put up that when he married her the lady came in the garb and character of a servant-girl, alter the matter, for Miss Boker was of an age to dispose of herself, and *she* was not deceived, nor *her* consent obtained, by false pretences.

But her father must make a fool of himself, and the New York papers must make fools of themselves, and half the other papers throughout the country must act in an equally foolish manner, because the mature daughter of a New York liquor dealer happened to take a liking to the comely person of a likely looking Irish Carriage driver. It is very probable, at least it is quite possible, that the aforesaid Miss Boker was as ugly as a mud-fence, and the unfortunate coachman will regret his fate many a time and oft before he goes to the shades, and wish that Miss Boker had remained Miss Boker still.

We recollect a rather odd remark in a book of travels in the East. The writer, by way of accounting for and justifying the predatory habits of the robber Arabs, referred it all to the unhandsome faces of the Arab fair sex. Let a Arab come home with the most peaceful thoughts in the world, one look at the partner of his joys was sufficient to drive him forth into the world a desperate man, reckless of consequences and equally ready to kill or be killed. Leave Mr. Dean to his fate.

☞We have from the office of the Cheraw, S. C., *Gazette*, a slip containing an account of the proceedings of a meeting held in that place on the 20th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to a Convention of the friends of the Cheraw and Coal Fields Road, to be held there on the 1st of April. A large numoer of delegates were appointed and the following resolutions passed:—

Resolved, That we regard with pleasure, the enthusiasm of our fellow-citizens of North Carolina, manifested in the several meetings which have been held at Troy, Carthage and Rockingham, upon the subject of the Cheraw and Coal Fields Railroad, and hail it as an omen of success to the great enterprise before us.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the construction of a Road, so as to connect the rich Coal Fields of North Carolina with the City of Charleston, is an object worthy of the energetic exertions of all those who have at heart the interest of our chief commercial city, or the welfare of that section of country through which the contemplated Road will pass.

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure, the prospect of uniting the twin Carolinas in a bond of amity, not soon to be broken, by means of a road—the benefits of which, will be enjoyed in common by the citizens of both States.

The proceedings were ordered to be published in the Cheraw, Darlington, Williamsburg, Charleston, Fayetteville and Raleigh papers.

☞The last *Cheraw Gazette*, speaking of the Cheraw and Coal Fields Road, among other things, rejoices over it as amounting, in fact, to the Metropolitan Route, which is to take the through travel, and considers it certain and a matter of course, that a connection will be made between that Road and Raleigh, thus making the unbroken line. This is the really great objection to the affair, although there are, of course others, often alluded to before, and not necessary now to dwell upon. Neither the State nor her citizens can afford three competing lines.

ARRESTED.—On Tuesday last a man named Calvin Terry was arrested and is now lodged in the jail of this county on the charge of murder, in having caused the death of Captain Wilkinson of the Steamer Southerner, who was supposed to have fallen overboard from that boat some three or four years ago. Terry was engineer of the boat at the time. Various rumors are afloat in regard to the circumstances which have led to his arrest, but these we forbear alluding to, as they will, no doubt, appear as evidence on the judicial investigation.—We presume Terry will be removed to Fayetteville for trial.

The Progress of Agriculture.

Two potatoes of our own private and personal planting have made their appearance above ground; or, perhaps, it would be more correct to say that the shoots from them have done so. We look for quite a "Crap" of 'taters as will be 'taters. We have also got seven peas and two onion tops progressing Ye that have tears to shed prepare to shed them in a month or two, when the onions get along in their strength.

Arrival of the Black Warrior.

NEW YORK, March 21st.—The Steamer Black Warrior arrived to-day from Havana, with dates to the 17th. Sugars had advanced ¼ a ½. Exchange rates were improving.

Two Important Affairs.

The two important matters just now occupying the attention of the newspapers, are the defeat of the British Ministry upon a test vote in the House of Commons, and the case of John Dean, Coachman and Carpenter, claiming for wife the daughter of John Boker, New York Liquor Dealer and Rich Man

The Palmerston Ministry were defeated upon a motion brought forward by Mr. Cobden, said motion amounting to a censure of the conduct of government with reference to the difficulties at Canton.—The majority against the ministry was not large, but it was decisive.

Lord Palmerston subsequent announced that he would proceed to submit the usual estimates so that Parliament might get through with what, in this country we call the regular appropriation bills, and then be dissolved sometime in May. This is what in British political *parlance*, they call going to the country, that is making an appeal from the representatives to the constituences. If the new House of Commons, elected in place of that brought to a close by dissolution, should contain a majority of friends of the ministry, then the ministry will hold on—if not, it will immediately resign. We believe the British Parliaments are nominally septennial, or elected to serve for seven years, but owing to dissolutions their term is practically much less. Very few parliaments expire by natural limitation.

The Chinese difficulty is getting to be quite serious. Owing to the extreme weakness of the forces of the Western Powers at present in the Chinese seas, the Celestials have taken the offensive, and are carrying everything before them with a high hand.—The cost of the war to the British must amount to many millions in the destruction of property and the suspension of trade alone. Other Western nations will also suffer, to say nothing of the Chinese: but as these latter people are in the habit of putting each other to death by the thousand, in cold blood, they can hardly find fault with others for taking a hand at their favorite national amusement.—Meanwhile, Mr Cobden's resolution amounts to little. Things have reached that point at Canton, that the war must be prosecuted, no matter what Ministry may be in power.

Having got through with the consideration of this trifling affair, we turn to the momentous matter of the New York elopement case, in which the redoubted John Dean, a sort of Tipperary Othello, wooed and won the Fifth Avenue Desdemona, rejoicing in the name of Marianna Petronnella Boker. The paternal Boker insisted that, if Dean did not have a black face, as Shakspeare's Moor had, still he *did* have a brogue, and did *not* have more than $80 in money, and therefore, that it was contrary to the constitution of the United States and the canons of New York upper-tendom, that he should be allowed to have and to hold said Marianna Petronella for a wife.—However, on Monday last, after much shifting and twisting *pro* and *con.*, the Supreme Court decided that the said female was not insane, nor her marrying a man with only $80 *and* a brogue unconstitutional, and therefore ordered her said father to give up to her said husband the said woman, which was done on the said day, and the young couple started off—for "the West," in spite of the offended *parient*. So ends the first and second acts of this modern drama. It will be necessary for Dean to get jealous and cut his wife's throat with a boot-jack in order to complete the tragedy. When the play is played out we will report the remaining acts. This is an extensive world.

The Salisbury Watchman and the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

We published last week, for the purpose of calling attention to it, an article from the Salisbury *Watchman*, making complaint of the detention of goods for that point, shipped by the way of Wilmington, and alluding particularly to the instance of a "bundle of shovels for G. M. & A. T. Jones, of Salisbury, N. C., consigned to the Railroad Agent at Wilmington, &c." Said bundle of shovels having been advertised under the head "Owner Wanted." The *Watchman* asks "Why were they not sent forward to the Messrs. Jones? Why keep them there and advertise for an owner when it was well known to whom they belonged?"

We are authorized to say that the advertisement was not inserted by the Railroad Agent, but by the consignees of the vessel which brought the said bundle to this port, and that even then the railroad agent was in possession of no bill of lading authorizing him to take charge of the bundle in question, such bill of lading not having arrived here until after the arrival of the goods. We understand that Messrs. Jones have been apprized of these facts by letter. We presume that if there be any blame in the matter, it attaches to the Northern Shippers who did not send on the bill of lading. In such cases we understand that the Road will receive and store goods to await the bill of lading, so as to offer every facility. We are also authorized to say that the company is directing especial attention to this branch of their business, and that every effort will be made to perfect arrangements for the forwarding of goods to, and the bringing down of produce from the west, with all practicable despatch and regularity. There are twenty freight cars, the joint property of the Wilmington & Weldon, and the N. Carolina R. R. Companies, which are intended to make a round trip once a week over the line between this point and Salisbury. Every effort will also be made at Goldsboro' to secure a prompt transhipment of goods sent up to that point in the cars of the W. & W. Co., and intended for points west.

PETERSBURG R. R. BRIDGE BURNT.—The bridge crossing the Roanoke River took fire from sparks from the locomotive which arrived at Weldon on last Wednesday forenoon, and was burning when the W. & W. train left at 12 M. This is a serious loss to the Petersburg R. R. Company. We presume, however, that there will be no detention of passengers on that account, as the Company will probably make arrangements to cross over on the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Bridge, by connecting with that Road at Garysburg.

STATE NEWS.—Hon. Edwin G. Reade, the representative from the Caswell district in the last Congress, has issued a circular to his constituents, in which he declines a re-election on account of ill-health.

FIRE IN THE WOODS.—A fire has been raging in the piney woods between Wilmington and the Sound for several days. Yesterday the wind blew fresh from E. N. E.; the fire reached within a few yards of the Southern limits of the town, where its progress was stopped. A large quantity of pine timber, turpentine and some fencing, has been destroyed.

Daily Journal of the 23d inst.

INQUEST.—Coroner Hartsfield held an inquest yesterday over a dead body found in the Cape Fear River near Point Peter, supposed to be that of a sailor who fell overboard from the Schooner Sam. Bolton, some two months since. Verdict accordingly. *Ib.*

ROBBERY.—We learn that the door of the Grocery Store of Mr. H. Hasbagen, on the corner of 4th and Walnut Streets, was forced open last night, and robbed of a quantity of Bacon, &c. *Ib.*

Farewell Address of Gov. Geary, of Kansas.

We have received a copy of the "farewell address" of the Hon. John W. Geary, to the people of Kansas, on surrendering the office of Governor of that Territory. He sets out by saying that his resignation is voluntary, and that the office was unsought by him and accepted at the sacrifice of the enjearments of home. The condition of the territory on his arrival there is then set forth as gloomy and desolate in the extreme, all law and justice being set at defiance, and outrage and violence reigning undismayed upon every hand. He then says:

"I at once saw what was needed, and without hesitation gave myself to the work. For six months I have labored with unceasing industry. The accustomed and needed hours for sleep have been employed in the public service. Night and day have official duties demanded unremitting attention. I have had no proper leisure moments for rest or recreation. My health has failed under the pressure. Nor is this all; to my own private purse, without assurance of reimbursement, have I resorted, in every emergency, for the required funds. Whether these arduous services and willing sacrifices have been beneficial to Kansas and my country you are abundantly qualified to determine."

After speaking of the violence with which his actions have been assailed, and his own consciousness of his motives, he proceeds:

In parting with you I can do no less than give you a few words of kindly advice, and even of friendly warning. You are well aware that most of the troubles which lately agitated the Territory, were occasioned by men who had no special interest in its welfare. Many of them were not even residents; whilst it is quite evident that others were influenced altogether in the part they took in the disturbances by mercenary or other personal considerations. The great body of the actual citizens are conservative, law-abiding, peace-loving men, disposed rather to make sacrifices for conciliation and consequent peace, than to insist for their entire rights should the general good thereby be caused to suffer. Some of them, under the influence of the prevailing excitement and misguided opinions, were led to the commission of grievous mistakes, but not with the deliberate intention of doing wrong.

A very few men resolved upon mischief may keep in a state of unhealthy excitement and involve in fearful strife an entire community. This was demonstrated during the civil commotions with which the territory was convulsed. While the people generally were anxious to pursue their peaceful callings, small combinations of crafty, scheming and designing men succeeded, from purely selfish motives, in bringing upon them a series of most lamentable and destructive difficulties. Nor are they satisfied with the mischief already done They never desired that the present peace should be effected; nor do they intend that it shall continue if they have the power to prevent it. In the constant croakings of disaffected individuals in various sections, you hear only the expressions of evil desires and intentions. Watch, then, with a special, jealous and suspicious eye those who are continually indulging surmises of renewed hostilities. They are not the friends of Kansas, and there is reason to fear that some of them are not only the enemies of this territory, but of the Union itself. Its dissolution is their ardent wish, and Kansas has been selected as a fit place to commence the accomplishment of a most nefarious design. The scheme has thus far been frustrated; but it has not been abandoned. You are intrusted not only with the guardianship of this territory, but the peace of the Union, which depends upon you in a greater degree than you may at present suppose.

You should, therefore, frown down every effort to foment discord, and especially to array settlers from different sections of the Union in hostility against each other. All true patriots, whether from the North or South, East or West, should unite together for that which is and must be regarded as a common cause, the preservation of the Union; and he who shall whisper a desire for its dissolution, no matter what may be his pretensions, or to what faction or party he claims to belong, is unworthy of your confidence, deserves your strongest reprobation, and should be branded as a traitor to his country.

Again, after a few further remarks on the value of the Union, he says:

When I look upon the present condition of the territory, and contrast it with what it was when I first entered it, I feel satisfied that my administration has not been prejudicial to its interests. On every hand I now perceive unmistakable indications of welfare and prosperity. The honest settler occupies his quiet dwelling, with his wife and children clustering around him, unmolested and fearless of danger. The solitary traveler pursues his way unharmed over every public thoroughfare. The torch of the incendiary has been extinguished, and the cabins which by it were destroyed have been replaced with more substantial buildings. Hordes of banditti no longer lie in wait in every ravine for plunder and assassination. Invasions of hostile armies have ceased, and infuriated partizans, living in our midst, have emphatically turned their swords into plowshares, and their spears into prooning hooks. Laborers are everywhere at work—farms undergoing rapid improvements—merchants are driving a thriving trade—the mechanics pursuing with profit their various occupations.—Real estate, in town and country, has increased in value almost without precedent, until, in some places it is commanding prices that never could have been anticipated. Whether this healthy and happy change is the result solely of my executive labors or not, it certainly has occurred during my administration.—Upon yourselves must mainly depend the preservation and perpetuity of the present prosperous condition of affairs. Guard it with unceasing vigilance, and protect it as you would your lives. Keep down that party spirit which, if permitted to obtain the mastery, must lead to desolation. Watch closely, and condemn, in its infancy, every insidious movement that can possibly tend to discord and disunion. Suffer no local prejudices to disturb the prevailing harmony. To every appeal to these, turn a deaf ear, as did the Saviour of men to the promptings of the deceiver. Act as a united band of brothers, bound together by one common tie. Your interests are the same, and by this course alone can they be maintained. Follow this, and your hearts and homes will be made light and happy by the richest blessings of a kind and munificent Providence.

In conclusion, Governor Geary returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Kansas, particularly to the ladies, for their hearty co-operation in enforcing the laws, and to Gen. Persifer F. Smith and officers of the United States army for their valuable services.

Baltimore Sun.

☞We are indebted to Messrs. Giles & Hawes for a copy of a new style of Cap made out of split cane, or something of that nature, and weighing about enough to turn a delicately adjusted balance. It is a very nice article indeed, and would look well upon a handsome individual, and all such will do well to supply themselves. We fear that the editor of the *Journal* will hardly be included in the number of those whom such caps become.

Americans Captured by Chinese.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Further advices by the steamer Alps state that the Chinese of Canton have captured an American cutter. It is also stated that great uneasiness is felt for the safety of forty American seamen who went up the river for supplies, but had not returned at last accounts.

Important from New Granada.

NEW YORK, March 21.—A report prevails at Panama that Minister Bowlin and Commissioner Morse, have demanded their passports from New Granada, in consequence of the rejection by that government of our overtures for the settlement of difficulties growing out of the recent Panama massacre.

POLITICAL PREACHING IN THE OLDEN TIME.—A correspondent of the Petersburg Express, writing from Warrenton, North Carolina, about recollections of Quankey parish near there, says:

"The last royal clergyman who officiated in the parish was named Taylor. Upon the meeting of the whigs in Halifax, on the 4th of April, 1776, for the purpose of placing the county in military organization, parson Taylor became very active in opposition to measures adopted, and took occasion to preach a very severe sermon on the subject of loyalty to the king and against rebellion; animadverting in strong terms on the movements of the whigs. Nothing is said by the audience at the time—not a murmur of disapprobation was heard; but on the next Sabbath, as the reverend tory ascended to the pulpit, he was startled to find a gourd of *tar* and a small bag of *feathers*, placed there by way of a hint.—The hint was taken with all its significance; the person descended, left the church, and very soon emigrated to some more congenial region. It is certain he never preached at Quankey Chapel again."

The prophecy of Dr. Cummings, a Scotchman, that the affairs of this world will be wound up on the 13 of next June, is creating considerable excitement in Paris. The smash will be caused by a tremendous comet coming in contract with the earth. Other "learned Thebans" say that the comet is coming, but they do not beleive in the "smash."

Arrival of the Alps—Four Days Later from Europe.

BOSTON, March 20.—The steamer Alps has arrived, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 4th inst.

In Parliament the Government had been defeated on Mr. Cobden's motion in regard to the war in China. It was not supposed, however, that Lord Palmerston would resign or dissolve the Parliament. The vote on Cobden's motion stood 263 against 247.

SECOND DESPATCH.

BOSTON, March 20.—The Alps brought no mails. The press newspapers were sent south by the morning train.

The steamer Africa arrived out on the 2d inst., and the steamer City of Baltimore on the 3d.

Mr. Crampton, the late minister to Washington, has been appointed minister to Hanover.

Advices from China to the 15th December say the Emperor has prohibited his subjects from trading with the English, under penalty of death.

All the Chinese has been ordered to quit the service of the foreign residents and return to their homes, under the penalty of the destruction of their relatives remaining at home. Consequently nearly all the Chinese servants left their situations.

Letters received at Hamburg, say that private advices from Hong Kong were of the most alarming character. The bombardment of Canton had excited the Chinese to a general movement against the foreigners, and the populace were beginning to show unusual courage, creating great apprehensions. The movement was not confined to China alone, but had spread to Singapore, where the foreign residents had been obliged to arm against street attacks from infuriated Chinese and Malays.

Another letter received at Hamburg, says that the fire in the suburbs of Canton spread until the whole city became one sheet of flames.

Official despatches give the details of an attempt at Canton of the Chinese to retake Teetotum Fort, and of an attack made on the British ships by a vast number of Chinese junks. The attack was well concerted, being made at low water when the large ships could not manœuvre, but was brilliantly repelled.—Admiral Seymour had abandoned the Dutch Fort and Factory Gardens, and strengthened his position lower down the river. Recruits were expected from Singapore.

All the western suburbs of Canton were burnt on the 12th of January, by the English. A large fire had also occurred inside the city.

The Mandarins of the various districts had issued the most blood thirsty edicts against the English.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post says that the treaty between Persia and England has not yet been signed, but hostilities are suspended, though there is no regular armistice.

Details of News by the Alps.

We give the following details of news received by the Alps, which arrived at New York on Friday last, having left Liverpool on the 4th instant:

The Spanish ministry has addressed a note to the representatives of Spain at the European courts, explaining the quarrel with Mexico. Having mentioned the murders and robberies committed on the persons and goods of Spanish subjects residing in Mexico, by the soldiers of General Alvarez, the present chief of the Mexican republic, the note declares that the Spanish government does not desire to make the people and the government of Mexico responsible for these atrocious acts, if the Mexican government would only take energetic steps to repair them. In this spirit, the Spanish legation in Mexico has been instructed to demand from the Mexican government the punishment of the offenders and the indemnification of the Spanish subjects who have been the victims. But at the same time, fearing that this demand is not complied with, the Spanish government has ordered the departure of vessels-of-war and troops from the Havana in sufficient strength for the protection of Spanish subjects. Five vessels of war, with troops, likewise leave Spain to reinforce the squadron at the Havana. The expedition will altogether consist of forty vessels-of-war, and will have a numerous army on board. The Spanish government deplores the necessity of resorting to such measures towards a nation united to Spain in blood, language, and religion; but it hopes everybody will understand the obligation it is under to avenge the national dignity.

Denmark has despatched her reply to the notes of Prussia and Austria on the subject of the Duchies.—The important point in this reply is, that the Danish government rejects the demands of the two German powers, declines the intervention of the Germanic Diet, and declares, in a certain measure, that the King is decided on maintaining the rights confided to him by God and the nation. This reply has produced a most unfavorable impression at Berlin.

A despatch from Berne of the 28th ultimo states that the authorities of Neufchattel are apprehensive of a new attempt on the part of the royalists.—The republican officers have assembled in council on the subject. The militia has received instructions to hold itself in readiness for events. The posts have been doubled, and the *gendarmerie* reinforced by the guides.

THE CHINA WAR.

We make the following extracts from the Hong Kong correspondence of the London Times:

At Canton little change has taken place since I addressed you on the 30th December. Our troops remain entrenched in the garden. Her Majesty's steamer Niger, with the flag of Admiral Seymour, is at anchor off the ruins of the factories; and the other men of war are distributed in the river, commanding the most important points. Several exceedingly well-planned attempts have been made to blow up and burn our vessels; and, although they have been as yet unsuccessful in doing any material injury, the greatest vigilance is necessary. The mandarins have collected a large number of war junks in the creeks of the river; and on the 4th they attacked the Macao Fort at low water. Her Majesty's steamer Encounter attempted to move down from her anchorage, but grounded, and the fight was maintained by the fort, the steamer Coromandel, and men-of-war's boats, until the rise of the tide enabled the steamer to come to their assistance, when the junks retired into shallow water beyond range.

On the 30th ultimo, the postal steamer *Thistle*, while on her way from Canton, was cut off by a party of Chinese, who had been received on board as passengers for Hong Kong, but proved to be emissaries of the Chinese government hired to perform the tragedy in which they succeeded. All on board were murdered with the exception of some Chinese passengers, and the vessel was then run ashore and burnt.

Since this dreadful occurrence another river steamer has been attacked and narrowly escaped capture at the hands of a mandarin fleet, and communication with Canton is now almost entirely suspended.—There are no foreign residents there now whatever.—No trace has been obtained of Mr. Cowper, who was kidnapped at Whampoa. A cold-blooded murder has been perpetrated there, the victim being a German servant of Dr. Ryder. The Whampoa anchorage has been abandoned.

It is not expected that any active measures will be taken against the city of Canton until the arrival of troops and gunboats places in the hands of Admiral Seymour the means of striking a decisive blow both by land and water. At present it is by no means an easy task to hold his present position; but this, we doubt not, he will do if possible, as any retrograde movement would be deemed a victory by the Chinese.

Of the rebels in the South we have no intelligence beyond a rumor that they have come to an understanding with Yeh, and combined to "expel the barbarians!"

In Hong Kong all remains quiet as yet, and the stringent precautions which have been taken have had a beneficial effect. Some of the worst characters have been apprehended, and will be deported. Three men have been seized who are doubtless emissaries from Canton, sent here with mischievous intent.—The result of their examination has not yet transpired. The colonial government has hired and armed a small steamer to cruise in the neighborhood. The mandarins have issued in various districts the most blood-thirsty edicts against the English, and have offered large rewards to those who may succeed in assassination or incendiarism in Hong Kong.

We have just received intelligence from Canton, informing us that the whole of the suburbs west of the city had been burnt by our force on the 12th instant. In this service we regret to say that a party of the 59th regiment missed their way, and getting under the city wall were assailed with stones and match locks, losing two men killed, eleven severely wounded, and ten slightly wounded. A large fire had also taken place inside the city. Admiral Seymour has decided on blowing up the Dutch Folly, retiring from the gardens, and making the Bird's Nest Fort his outpost, where we hope he will be able to remain until reinforcements arrive.

HONG KONG, Thursday, January 15—1, p. m.—An attempt was made this morning to poison a considerable portion of the foreign community. The author of this diabolical act is a Chinese baker, named Eaing, who (being doubtless induced by the promises of reward held out by the mandarins) mixed with his bread a large quantity of arsenic, and, after sending it round to his customers, left for Macao in a steamer at 8, a. m. All who partook of this bread were shortly afterwards seized with violent retchings and other symptoms, but, prompt remedies being applied, we are happy to state that up to the present time no deaths have ensued, although great numbers have been ill, and some are still in a dangerous state. The quantity of arsenic was too large to answer the intended purpose, its presence being immediately betrayed, and antidotes forthwith administered. It is fearful to contemplate what the results might otherwise have been. A steamer has been despatched to Macao in hopes of intercepting Eaing, but we fear he will have gained the mainland ere she arrives.

We add the following extract from the London Post:

"Official despatches have been received by the present mail from Sir John Bowring and Sir Michael Seymour. They give accounts of the attacks made upon the British shipping by a vast number of Chinese junks. The attack, which was well concerted, being made at low water, when the larger men-of-war could not safely manœuvre, was brilliantly repelled. Sir Michael Seymour had thought it wise to abandon his posts at the Dutch Folly and the Factory Gardens, and had strengthened his position at forts lower down the river. Five hundred men were expected from Singapore.

Three Days Later from Europe—New Treaty with Persia—Success of the Chinese.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The British mail steamer Africa arrived here this forenoon with Liverpool dates of the 7th inst.

The Africa brings out nearly $200,000 in specie.

Parliament will be dissolved in May. A duty of 1s. 5d. on tea, and also sugar duties, have been passed for the year to the 5th of April, 1858.

A treaty of commerce had been signed between Persia and the United States.

The Neufchatel conference had assembled at Paris.

The Chinese had seized the British opium depot.

Lord Palmerston had announced that Parliament will be dissolved in May. Until then he will continue a firm policy towards China, and hopes that France and the United States will co-operate to compel additional commercial advantages.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had brought forward his financial measure of a reduced income tax; also, a reduction of duty on tea from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 5d., and precisely the same scale of reduction of duty on sugar. Both measures were passed by a considerable majority.

It was officially announced in the House of Lords that the treaty of peace with Persia had been signed, and sent to Teheran for ratification.

The Russian Telegraph announced the signing of a commercial treaty at Teheran between Persia and the United States, by which American consuls may reside in Persian cities. Austria seeks to negotiate a similar treaty.

Chinese news from private letters continues unsatisfactory, but nothing is really additional. Reinforcements are still going out from England. Sir William Bowring, the English commissioner in China, is reported to have been recalled, and it is also stated that on the 5th of December the Chinese seized the East India Company's opium depot.

The Neufchatel conference opened at Paris on the 5th, but the proceedings were private.

All foreign troops have left Greece.

The Prussian ministry have been defeated on the divorce bill.

Later from Nicaragua.—Arrival of the Tennessee.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The steamer Tennessee, from Greytown on the 10th and Aspinwall on the 7th, arrived this afternoon.

General Walker's position was unchanged. He continued still to hold Rivas. The allies were at San Jorge. Walker had attacked the latter place twice unsuccessfully.

Col. Lockridge's failure in the attack upon Castillo is attributed to the cowardice of Col. Titus, who subsequently went over to the Costa Ricans. The allies made two attacks on Walker's position on the 4th of March, and were repulsed.

The British steamer Clyde arrived at Aspinwall on the 9th, bringing thirty deserters from Walker.

The sloop-of-war Decatur arrived at Panama on the 9th.

Dates from Callao of the 6th February had been received at Panama. Several vessels were loading at the Chincha islands, under a contract with the insurgent Vivanco. The revolutionary party were making but little progress, owing to the counter revolution at Pura. Vivanco was planning an attack on Truxillo.

Major Dashiell, of the United States army, came passenger from the West.

Interesting from Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 22, Evening.—The Cabinet meeting yesterday had under consideration the Dallas-Clarendon treaty as amended by the Senate, and approved it in that form. It will be conveyed to our minister at the court of St. James by Alex H. Evans, Esq., of this city, who will leave Boston for Europe on Wednesday next.

The resignation of Gov. Geary was not received here until yesterday, although an intimation of his determination to resign was transmitted to the Executive several days ago. Gov. Geary is not here as has been stated in the New York papers. This administration has not yet acted on the subject; and, therefore, no successor has been appointed.

Mr. Gorman, who resigned the governorship of Minnesota, will remain in that territory and will be a member of the constitutional convention which is to meet at St. Paul, in July next. He is now in this city.

Ex-Governor Bigler, of California has been appointed minister to Chili, vice Mr. Starkweather.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 23d.—Gov. Geary was to have had an interview with the President this morning, but the time previous to the cabinet meeting was monopolized by a large number of New York politicians, some of whom besieged the members of the cabinet at their private lodgings, relative to the appointments on which he is to-day engaged.

Col. Pickens, of South Carolina, has been tendered a foreign mission.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Evening.—Governor Geary having notified the President of his arrival at Washington, was invited to call at the White House this afternoon, which he did, and was there introduced by the President to the cabinet, and had with them a long conversation on the general affairs of Kansas. It is said the President contemplates a summer residence on the heights of Georgetown to avoid the sickness with which the former inmates of the White House have been afflicted during that season of the year.

Dr. Bernheisel, the delegate from Utah, denies the truth of the discreditable statements concerning that Territory, and says they emanate from enemies who have ever been striving to foment difficulties between the Mormons and the general government.

Kansas Free State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—The Topeka correspondent of the Democrat says the Kansas free State convention in session there had under consideration a platform embraced in a series of resolutions, setting forth that the people of the Territory cannot participate in an election under the constitutional convention act without compromising their rights as American citizens and jeopardizing the public peace; that the Topeka constitution is still the choice of a majority of the citizens of the Territory, and urging Congress to grant the immediate admission of the Territory, as a State, into the Union under said constitution.—The resolutions also recommend an appeal to the ballot-box to settle the differences, and express a determination to abide by the principle of squatter sovereignty as enunciated in the Kansas and Nebraska act.

Col. Wheeler's Resignation—Mission to Russia.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Col. Wheeler, who has held his commission as minister to Nicaragua ever since the cessation of diplomatic intercourse, has recently resigned it.

Hon. John A. McClernand, of Illinois, has been recommended by prominet politicians of that State for the mission to Russia.

THE "NATIONAL" HOTEL.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, under date of Saturday last, says:

The National Hotel is almost abandoned. Rumor has it, that Messrs. Gay & Briggs will close it tomorrow, preparatory to a thorough overhauling and renovating. All the other hotels are full to overflowing. Brown's is now the great political headquarters.

DEATH OF MISS GALES.—The Sheffield (England) Times reports the death of Miss Sarah Gales, in the 86th year of her age. She was the last survivor of the three sisters of the late Joseph Gales, of Raleigh, North Carolina, United States, who left Sheffield in 1794 on political grounds. With these ladies James Montgomery, the poet, resided for more than half a century.

[From the Atlanta, Ga., Medical and Surgical Journal, for March, 1857.]

THE LATE JOHN NORCOM, M. D.

BY S. S. FATCHWELL, M. D., OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

DIED, in the town of Edenton, North Carolina, on the 22d of January, 1856, of pulmonary apoplexy, JOHN NORCOM, M. D., in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

He was a man of mark in the profession and in the community. Frank, educated, and high-minded as a man, he was skillful, high-toned, and accomplished as a physician. I knew him long and well—I was his office pupil. Then, and always afterwards, he honored me with his confidence and friendship. I am unwilling that a physician of his character, and a man of his undisputed worth, should pass away unnoticed.

It is due to the profession, that the character and services of our leading medical men should be made public.

The life of the physician is one of gentleness and a devotion to ministrations for the relief of suffering humanity, rather than of show and selfish aims.—They know but little of the properly educated physician, who charge that his great aim is money. He must eat and drink, and love an independent subsistence like other men, it is true; but the cares and anxieties and labors of such a man are based on higher motives, nobler impulses than the love of mammon

In the hour of danger, he is greeted with warm and grateful welcome; in seasons of pestilence, he is hailed as the benefactor of his race But when these trying times are over, how soon are his services forgotten; and when he dies, how soon does his name become cold in the hearts and upon the lips of men. Look around you in society, and who are the men that receive the honors and emoluments of life? Noisy political demagogues, factitious statesmen, visionary reformers, cunning speculators, and other pretenders in the various walks of life. These are the men who are crowned with popular applause, and with what the world calls success, while the real benefactors of our race, the men of science and worth, and honor, scorning to degrade themselves by using unworthy means of advancement, are elbowed aside by these pressing throngs of unscrupulous aspirants for power and wealth. In such a contest, and in such an age of restlessness, and shallow pretensions, the physician of genuine worth and merit, is apt to live unrewarded and to die unnoticed.

But it is not our purpose to dwell on these things, nor to descant on the merits of the medical profession farther than to remark, that no profession is so laborious and self-sacrificing as ours, and none so poorly rewarded in purse and public reputation.

Dr. Norcom was born and raised in Edenton, N. C. He was educated under the watchful eye of his father, Dr. James Norcom, an excellent scholar, and one of the most distinguished physicians of his day. John Norcom graduated with honor in the collegiate department of the University of Pennsylvania. He studied medicine under his father, and graduated in the medical department of the University of Baltimore. He then practiced with his father a year or two, deriving great advantage from his experience.—He then removed to Washington county, and practiced with success. He gained here, rapidly upon public favor; but he desired a better field for his talents; and in a year or two more removed to the town of Washington, in Beaufort county. There he soon took the lead in his profession. His skill and unwavering attachment to his profession, which ever characterized him, secured him a large practice, and many friends. But his young ambition urged him to seek a still better field of exertion. He removed to Baltimore, under favorable circumstances, and commenced practice. He did well. His social and professional walks in this city, were in the front ranks of the profession. But a severe and contagious disease brought affliction in his family. His wife became dissatisfied with Baltimore. His relatives and friends in North Carolina were strong and incessant in their petitions to him to return. He yielded. He gave up all his flattering prospects in Baltimore and returned to the town of Washington. He soon regained the large and profitable practice he had previously left, and re-instated himself as the leading physician in that whole section of country. This position he continued to maintain as long as he lived. He was well worthy of the distinction.

His fondness for his profession was proverbial. It caused him to store his mind, well disciplined by early training, with a vast amount of professional learning. The doctrines of the older authors, as well as the views of modern writers and cotemporary practitioners were familar to him. He kept himself well posted up in progressive medicine. With a mind thus learned and devoted, he brought to the bedside, a power of analysis, an accuracy of examination, and a judgment in the application of remedies, rarely surpassed. It was this fine discrimination, this power of analysis, and of applying remedies accordingly, that gave to him, as to every successful practitioner, such fine success in the treatment of disease. Hence it was, that his counsels were so often invoked in difficult and complicated cases far and near. It was on such occasions, so well calculated to try the metal of the physician, that Dr. Norcom was always ready He was, indeed, a blessing to the community. Often, when superficial minds were torturing instead of relieving the patient by prescribing for *effects* and ambiguous symptoms, would he apply his critical mind to the investigation of the case, discover the *causes* often hidden, and obscure, and by an appropriate corresponding treatment, cure the case, and bear away the palm of victory. But he would never use it to the injury of the attending physician; rather would he seek to bolster him up, unless his conduct was intolerably outrageous. Often has it happened, that patients, afflicted with some severe and lingering chronic disease, have gone the rounds among regular and irregular practitioners, sometimes remaining for months under the treatment of some celebrated physician at the North, and at last, without relief and in the agony of despair, have applied to Dr. Norcom, and were cured by him. But Dr. Norcom lived in plain old North Carolina—too artless and honest to proclaim her renown in the popular bugle blasts of the times—and he never stood at the corners of streets to publish his own deeds; and hence, such triumphs of skill are unknown abroad.

When not engaged in active practice, he was at his office poring over his books—studying his cases, or in the bosom of his family instructing his children. He had no time for light company or the frivolous pleasures of the day. That time, which so many give to such frivolities, was appropriated by him, to more intellectual enjoyments, and to nobler purposes. His office was never sought by idlers, politicians, or demagogues: Dr. Norcum was not the man to give countenance to such characters. His friends were select, and no man enjoyed the company of his friends, at proper seasons, with a better relish, than he did. In refined and cultivated social circles, he was at home, and the delight of the company.

I have said, that in the hour of danger, hope and confidence settled upon him. At such times, even his bitter, personal enemies invoked his assistance, and he cheerfully extended it. In difficult cases, he was sent for far and near, to obtain his services in consultation. His practice was extensive, and he applied himself to it with much zeal and perseverance.

He had an elevated sense of the duties and responsibilities of his profession; he did all in his power, to add to its elevation and dignity; he disdained everything that was low and mean, both in and out of the profession; and he rebuked imposture and impertinence wherever he found either. He scorned those little tricks and artifices, so often used by narrow minds and mean men, to obtain practice. He often incurred the hatred of such men as a matter of course; but, he pursued the even tenor of his way, and made no compromises with demagogueism, hishonor, or dishonesty. He was the open, free, generous, independent spirit. Whatever his own judgment and conscience conceived to be right, he did and said; never enquiring what effect it would have upon his own popularity—he relied on his own worth and merit for success.

To his own brethren in the profession, he was kind, courteous and honorable. It was only in cases where the common feelings of professional honor and brotherhood were grossly infringed upon, by some empirical pretender, or diplomæd quack, that the vials of his wrath were stirred, in a professional sense. To the younger members of the profession, especially just starting in life, he was kind and encouraging; ever ready to aid them with advice and sympathy, and by putting into their hands profitable practice. He did not believe that gray hairs constituted wisdom, or in the anti-republican doctrine of hereditary transmission of practice. But, whenever any young medical man of honor, talent and merit, settled in the same town, or near him, however humble his origin, or oppressed by poverty, Dr. Norcom sought him out and did all he could to advance him. The deference which others have for the aristocracy of wealth or blood, was never felt nor shown by him; but the aristocracy of mind and merit secured his homage and esteem. He was emphatically a man of *principle*. For this, he was ready, with Roman firmness, to battle from the first to the last, and always; he would make no concessions to what is called policy, and no compromises with injustice or meanness, come from what quarter they might. He could look with no favor upon wealth or distinction obtained by intrigue or foul means.

In politics, he was never a partisan, but a patriot, warmly devoted to the interests of his native State and country. The dirty work of politicians; the degrading character of party tactics; the dishonorable means of all parties to obtain success, were so disgusting and revolting to his elevated feelings and high character, that he would never be a working member of any party, but sometimes voted with one party, and then again with another. He never believed that subserviency to party yoke was an element of patriotism. With his talents, he could have wielded vast political influence, if he had consented to sacrifice his independence and become a pliant party man.

Whatever affected the community in which he lived, he was always interested in, and manifested it by his advocacy of all those measures of moral and sanitary reform, that were for good. The cause of education secured his active exertions; and his benevolence was aroused by whatever was proposed for the moral, educational and religious interests of mankind.

Dr Norcom committed the fault, common to the profession of North Carolina, of writing but little for the medical press; and, yet, he was one of the best writers in our State. Much has been lost to the profession by this omission on his part, to record his views, derived from a long and discriminating observation and experience, in the practice of medicine.—He conversed with much fluency and ease, and was a lucid, logical and forcible speaker. His powers of writing and speaking, added to his acquirements and professional enthusiasm, would have enabled him to adorn a Professor's Chair, in any of the Medical Colleges More than one application of this sort was declined by him. He preferred the private practice of his profession in the old North State.

His character, as may readily be supposed, made him strong friends and bitter enemies. The former clung to him through evil and through good report. The latter, now that he is gone, will not deny to him, good intentions, incorruptible integrity, superior talents, lofty purposes and elevated principles. In his friendships, he was sincere, reliable and disinterested; and when he made a friend, he adhered to him with idolatrous devotion. In this respect, and in his relations with his family—his love for his father, mother, brothers and sisters—his affection for his wife and children, I have never known a man to possess more fidelity, more attachment, more purity and ardor of love and affection. He evinced this by his deep interest in all that concerned them; his gentle, tender nature towards them, and his ever active efforts to advance their welfare and happiness.

His death was sudden, but so tranquil and resigned, as to give a reasonable hope to his friends, that he had made his peace with his God. He was sick but an hour or two. When suddenly and violently seized, his mother rushed to his bedside, and enquired what she should do for him. "Nothing," he answered, "Nothing. I am in the hands of a merciful God, whom I have feared and loved—He has called me, and I must go." And in a short time, before the services of a physician could be obtained, he expired.—Thus he died, and may it have been so ordered that he had quenched the darts of the wicked one, on the shield of Faith.

Love's Labor Lost.

From the subjoined article, which we take from the last Raleigh *Standard*, it will be seen that the Fayetteville *Observer* has been expending much ammunition for no purpose. It has been building up a man of straw, and knocking him down again, for its own amusement, but without hurting anybody but itself:—

Tax on Deep River Coal.

The Fayetteville Observer appears to be greatly distressed at the discovery which it professes to have made, to wit: that the late Legislature imposed a tax "*on all* coal that shall be shipped and conveyed from the mines on Deep River." And that paper insists that the "crowning act"—the "positive and iniquitous insult" in this matter is, that this tax is intended to be levied on coal gotten out and transported on the proposed Fayetteville Coalfields Road, and is to "be applied to make good the State's loss on the Deep River improvement." The Observer is egregiously mistaken—to use no stronger term—as we shall show.

The facts are as follows: The revenue law of 1854-'5, contained 130 sections. Nothing is said in that law about the tax on coal; but at the same session an act was passed "to authorize the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company to issue bonds, and for other purposes." Section 11 of this act provided for a sinking fund by the Company to be based on one per centum of the net profits, to be applied to the payment of the bonds authorized to be issued as they should fall due; and section 12 provided that "a tax of two cents per ton, on all coal that shall be shipped and conveyed from the mines on Deep River, shall be annually levied," &c.,—to be also applied to the payment of the principal of said bonds. This was a part of the charter of this Company, and was the law at the late session of the Assembly. [See acts of 1854-'5, p. 20.] We have stated the revenue act of 1854-'5 contained 130 sections. The present revenue law contains 133 sections—the 131st and 132d *being substantially the 11th and 12th sections of the Cape Fear and Deep River act, above referred to, enacted in* 1854-'5.

That is all. [See page 29 of the pamphlet "Revenue Law, 1856-'7," as printed and sent to the Clerks and Sheriffs of the different Counties.] The only difference is, that the 11th and 12th sections of the Cape Fear and Deep River act of 1854-'5, have been placed in the present revenue law, and appear there as secs. 131 & 132. And this transfer was proper, for the simple reason that this tax is a matter of revenue. It is to be levied on the C. F. & D. R. Co., as the present revenue law very clearly shows, and not on the Fayetteville Coalfields Road. Why did the Observer omit the 131st section? That, if published, would have explained the whole matter to its readers. No, it wanted a "crowning act" of capital for its party—it was anxious to show, or to produce the impression that the Fayetteville Road was to be taxed for the benefit of the Deep River Company. The 132d section, *by itself*, is calculated to leave this impression; and hence, the 131st section was omitted. In addition to this, however, the Fayetteville and Western Railroad Company has chartered rights, which the Legislature can neither take away nor impair. It is provided in the charter of that Company that the State may tax the coal which it may "ship and convey?" No. If, then, it was necessary that the Cape Fear and Deep River Company should assent, as it did assent, to the tax in this respect in posed on it in 1854-'5, before the tax could be levied and collected, how could such a tax, or any tax be imposed on the Railroad Company against its wish?—and especially a tax for the benefit of another Company? The idea is absurd. The Observer's article is totally unfounded. No tax has been imposed, and no one has sought to impose a tax on the Railroad Company referred to.

What now becomes of the Observer's "crowning act of the *late Legislature*?"

We observe that the Wilmington Herald, having been misled by the Observer, is somewhat excited on this subject. We may expect the facts from the Herald, and something like justice in this respect to the late Legislature; but we look for nothing but unfair and bitter partizanship at the hands of the Observer.

NOTICE.

ON and after this day, January 12th, 1857, all *transient* Advertisements MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE, in cash, before they will be inserted.

Our friends in the country as well as in town will please bear this in mind, and remit the amount they are willing to lay out in advertising with the copy they wish inserted.

RUSSIA SALVE.

Is a purely Vegetable Compound of a rare and peculiar combination, and is the best Salve ever made for the cure of BURNS, FLESH-WOUNDS, and SORES of all kinds. Price 25 cents per box. A liberal discount by the dozen or gross. For sale in Wilmington, N. C. by

S. W. WHITAKER,
Oct. 6th. 26-6m Agent for the proprietor.

☞ WE are authorised to announce Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, as a Candidate for re-election to Congress from this district, subject to the decision of a Democratic District Convention, should the party determine to call one.
March 11th, 1857

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS!—Is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented by its own ingredients, to be used in the toilet—imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin. It will effectually remove tan, sunburn, &c., and it imparts a flexible, soft surface to the skin, preventing its shrinking and becoming spotted.

For cleaning the teeth it has been considered far superior and far more medicinal than any compound yet known. It quickly renders them white as alabaster, prevents their decay and removes the tartar; prevents ulceration and strengthens the gums.

For shaving, this Balm gives a rich, penetrating lather and has no equal in rendering the beard soft, emollient and tender, so that, in removing it, it gives way at the slightest resistance to the razor, without producing the least sensation, leaving a fresh, white and delicate countenance.

This highly perfumed Balm gives life to the hair; an unsurpassed gloss is imparted to it and it becomes beautifully curled and firm. It promotes its increase and nourishes its roots It ensures with certainty a new growth of beautiful hair to those who, even for years, by sickness or otherwise, may have been deprived of it. It removes dandruff, strengthens the cuticle and cleanses it, rendering the head lively and clean.

Price 50 cents per bottle; a liberal discount by the gros or dozen.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by

S. W. WHITAKER,
Oct. 8, 1856.—28-6m—6-6m Agent for the Proprietor.

MARRIED.

On the 19th inst., at the residence of Charity E. Highsmith, by the Rev. Hugh McAlpin, JAMES C. ROBINSON to Miss MIRIAM E. HIGHSMITH, all of Sampson county.

In this town, on the 19th inst., by J. M. Stevenson, Esq., Mr. JOHN R. BOURDEAUX, to Miss CATHARINE A. PICKETT.

DIED.

In Greenville, on monday the 9th inst. Dr. Sam'l B. Marsh, in the 48th year of his age, a native of Bath, Beaufort Co., N. C.

In this town, on yesterday, the 22d inst., THOMAS DAVIS, infant son of Thomas D. and Mary V. Walker, aged 9 months.

In Mobile on the evening of the 18th instant, little KATE, daughter of L. J. Fleming, late of this town.

On Monday evening 23rd inst., Mrs. FRANCES M. BEERY, relict of the late Samuel Beery, aged 34 years.—Long and severe were her afflictions, but triumphant her end—with her latest breath praising God she closed her eyes on earth and sweetly passed away. Her sorrowing relatives and friends mourn, but not as those without hope, for they have the comforting assurance that she sleeps well, and that their loss is her eternal gain.

The friends and acquaintances of the family and of Mr. S. D. Wallace, are invited to attend the funeral this afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the late residence of the deceased, on Red Cross Street, thence to Oakdale Cemetery. *

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED

March 19.—Schr. North Carolina, Pattison, from Newbern, to W. H. McRary & Co.; with corn.

Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to A. McRimmon.

Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

☞ Spoken on the 18th inst., by Steam tug Mariner, Frying Pan Shoals bearing E. by N. 12 miles, Schr. C. Shaw, from Philadelphia for Savannah; all well, and wished to be reported.

March 20—Br. Brig Benj. Cushing, Somes, from Gloucester, Mass., in ballast, to Adams, Bro. & Co.

Schr. Ellen Randall, Justice, from Little River, to Lamont & Monk; with naval stores.

21—Steamer James R. Grist, Banks, from Fayetteville, to Petteway & Pritchett.

March 22.—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Schr. W. H. Howard, Platt, from Sloop Point, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Derrickson, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze. Experienced heavy weather on the passage, and threw over part of the deck load of lime, in consequence of its having taken fire.

Steamer Black River, Barber, from Fayetteville, to D. A. Lamont; with naval stores.

23.—Schr. Rosalie Beatrice, Cook, from Washington, N. C., to Stokely & Oldham; with corn.

Schr. Purse, Moore, from New River, to master; with naval stores and pea nuts.

March 23—Schr. Edward Stanly, Pugh, from Hyde county, to J. R. Blossom; with corn.

Schr. Sally Ann, Rose, from Hyde county, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.

Schr. Iowa, Babbitt, from Hyde county, to W. H. McRary & Co; with corn.

Schr. Wave, Davis, from Hyde county, to W. H. McRary & Co.; with corn.

Schr. Mary Powell, from New London, Ct., to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Schr. J. J. Spencer, Langstaff, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

March 24.—Schr. Telegraph, Stowe, from Little River, N. C., to Ellis & Mitchell; with corn.

Barque Saranac, Bigley, from Cardenas, to J. & J. L. Hathaway & Co.; with molasses. Left Barque Martha Anna, Messer, to load for Boston in a few days.

25.—Schr. Edward W. Perry, Sampson, from Philadelphia, to G. W. Davis; with mdze.

Schr. W. T. Harriss, Snowden, from Washington, N. C., to Stokley & Oldham; with corn.

March 25—Brig Delmont Locke, Park, from Cardenas, to Kidder & Martin; with molasses and sugar. Sailed on the 18th inst in company with Brig G. W. Drislo, bound for N. York; and passed going in Barque Gen. Jones, Pendleton, from Baltimore.

March 25.—Schr. James Buchanan, Davis, from Washington, N. C, to Willard & Curtis; with corn.

Steamer Enterprise, Williams, from Haywood, to John S. Banks.

Schr. Fox, Williams, from wreck of schr. Brilliant, with portion of cargo, to Russell & Bro.

26.—Schr. Mary Abigail, Dicksey, from wreck of schr. Mary Isabella, with portion of cargo, to Russell & Bro.

Schr. Lilly, Francis, from Charleston, to T. C. Worth.

Schr. Aid, English, from New York, to Keith & Flanner.

CLEARED

March 20.—Brig Hope, Biddle, for West Indies, by DeRosset & Brown; with lumber, &c.

Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

March 21—Schr. David Faust, Morselander, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Adele, Griffin, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores, &c.

March 22—Schr. Henry Finch, Falkenbury, for N. York, by George Harriss; with naval stores.

23—Schr. E. J. Talbot, Sweetland, for Richmand, Va., by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with lumber.

Schr. Agnes McLean, Dennis, for Jacksonville, by J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

March 24—Schr. Mary, Lester, for New London, Ct., by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with lumber.

Schr. Lillie Landers, Corson, for Philadelphia, by George Harriss; with naval stores and pea nuts.

March 25.—Barque Tivola, Brown, for Porto Rico, by Peirce & Dudley; with lumber and shingles.

March 25—Schr. Bennet Flanner, Applegit, for N. York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores, &c.

26—Schr. Elisabeth, Patty, for Charleston, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with rough rice.

Schr. Ben, Henderson, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Lucy L. Sharpe, Sharpe, for New York, by George Harriss; with rough rice, &c.

Schr. J. H. Chadbourn, Wainright, for Boston, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with lumber, pea nuts, &c.

KENANSVILLE, March 25th, 1857.

IN the year 1853, a printed hand bill over my signature, addressed "To the Public," was circulated in the county of Wayne and some of the adjoining counties. This publication contains charges and insinuations highly derogatory to the character of my nephew, Benjamin F. Cobb, which I am now satisfied were libellous. The various facts, charged in that publication in reference to Dr. Cobb, were then supposed by me to be true. At that time there was much excitement in the counties of Wayne, Duplin and Lenoir against E. Cobb, and many rumors were in circulation in reference to his character, and in connection with these, there were reports and rumors defamatory of Dr. Benjamin F. Cobb. These several reports and rumors involving the character of Dr. Cobb, I have since that time carefully investigated, and I am now satisfied that I did him gross injustice and wrong in the publication made by me as above stated; and as an act of simple justice to Dr. Cobb, I now declare that I believe him to be a gentleman of veracity, honor and integrity; and it is my wish that this declaration shall be published as a means of disabusing the public mind of any impressions unfavorable to the character and position of Dr. Cobb, which may have been produced by my first publication.

HENRY SASSER. [30-2t*

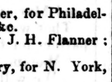
IMPORTANT SALE.

IN PURSUANCE of a resolution passed by the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Company, at their last meeting in Wilmington, on the 12th inst., I shall proceed to sell at public auction, on Wednesday, the 15th of April, at Exchange Corner, in the Town of Wilmington, TWENTY-SEVEN NEGROES, all of which are able bodied men, most of them young and very likely; also, at same time and place, ONE STEAM BOAT, and several TOW BOATS, the property of the said Company.

A credit of six months will be given upon purchasers giving bonds with approved security before the property is changed.

HENRY A. LONDON,
Sec'y and Treas. C. F. & D. R. N. Co.
March 27th, 1857 30-ts—168-6tbs
Weekly Herald copy till sale.

DENTAL SURGERY.



DR. J. H. FREEMAN would most respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he is now prepared to perform all operations in his profession. Having had long experience, he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction. Teeth plugged to remain permanent and useful for life. Artificial Teeth inserted from one to a full set, in a manner so approved that Dame Nature herself would be deluded. Particular attention also to regulating Children's Teeth, the neglect of which presents so many horrid deformities—all corrected and success warranted. Those so unfortunate as to need the services of a skillful operator, would never have cause to regret a visit to his Rooms, on Front street, 3 doors above Lippitt's corner.

☞ ADVICE GRTIS. [March 27—30-3m*

THE SUBSCRIBER having been recently appointed County Surveyor for New Hanover County, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage; he attends also to plotting of estates, leveling and draining of land and to drawing plans for houses and bridges. He promises good work at *moderate* prices.

L. C. TURNER,
Wilmington, N. C.
March 27th, 1857 30-5t*

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby forewarned from hunting with gun, or dogs, or trespassing in any other manner on my lands, known as the ROBINSON LAND, and on all my lands between Buckhorn and Doctor's Creek, under the penalty of the law. LEWIS HIGHSMITH.
New Hanover County, N. C., March 27th.—30-3t*

FRESH ARRIVALS.

PER SCHR. R. W. BROWN, from New York,
44 bags GREEN RIO COFFEE;
25 matts JAVA COFFEE; low for cash at
GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.'S,
March 27. No. 11 North Water st.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

30 BBLS. SUPER. FLOUR;
20 bbls. FAMILY do. Low for cash at
GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.'S,
March 27. No. 11 North Water st.

FOR $10 A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT

IN MEETING-STREET, AT A RAFFLE, BY WM. ALLSTON GOURDON, Office, No. 9 State Street, Charleston, South Carolina. All that LOT OF LAND, situated on the east side of Meeting Street, one door south of Columbus Street, in the city of Charleston, together with the TWO-AND-A-HALF STORY HOUSE thereon: Measuring and containing in front on Meeting Street 40 feet, by the same on back line, and in depth, from west to east 142 feet, more or less, butting and bounding west by Meeting Street, to the north on land by Jacob Cook, to the east on land of C. B. Sigwald, and south on land of John Weldon. The House is well located, on a good lot, has been recently painted, is in complete order, and contains some five upright rooms, and two half upright rooms, nice large pantry, two airy piazzas, opening upon the southeast and west, kitchen, cistern, marble mantle in drawing room, grates in parlors, fire places in two upper rooms, and gas throughout.

This is a very rare and good chance for obtaining for the small sum of ten dollars, a comfortable and pleasant house, well worth from five to six thousand dollars, ($5,000 to $6,000.)

Titles warranted by present owner.

The Raffle will take place at my Office just as soon as the entire chances are filled; and to the fortunate person, Titles, keys and command of Premises will be given on the very night of said Raffle.

For chances, particulars, &c., apply as above, at
NO. 9 STATE STREET.
March 27th, 1857 30-1t

NOTICE.

To the Debtors and Creditors of Samuel Atkinson, deceased, late of the County of New Hanover.

AT THE MARCH TERM, A. D. 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of New Hanover, letters of Administration upon the Estate of Samuel Atkinson, deceased, late of said County, were duly granted by said Court to the Subscriber, who at the same time was qualified as Administrator of the said deceased in due form of Law.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims, accounts and demands against the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to present them for payment to the subscriber within the time prescribed by Law, or they will be barred of recovery by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly of the State, in such cases made and provided.

STOKELY ATKINSON, *Adm'r.*
March 27th, 1847 30-6w

NOTICE

To the Debtors and Creditors of Woodman Costin, deceased, late of the County of New Hanover.

AT THE MARCH TERM, A. D. 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of New Hanover, letters of Administration upon the Estate of Woodman Costin, deceased, late of said County, were duly granted by said Court to the Subscriber, who at the same time was qualified as Administrator of the said deceased in due form of Law.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims, accounts and demands against the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to present them for payment to the subscriber within the time prescribed by Law, or they will be barred of recovery by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly of the State, in such cases made and provided.

STOKELY ATKINSON, *Adm'r.*
March 27th, 1857 30-6w

UMBRELLAS.—Prepare for a "*Rainy Day.*" Go to BALDWIN'S—select an UMBRELLA FOR A GENTLEMAN, an UMBRELLA FOR A LADY, and one for a CHILD. You can't fail to notice the low prices. Three Cases opened to-day at 38 Market st.

IMPORTED CLOTHS.—Two large bales of FRENCH CLOTHS, just opened—manufactured expressly for *custom work*. Also, six pieces *Grenadine* Silk Netting, Cassimeres, &c., &c., at BALDWIN'S, 38 Market st.

CASHMERETTE.—A new style of SOFT HATS, assorted colors,—they are light, durable, and low priced.

CHAS. D. MYERS,
March 25. Hat and Cap Emporium.

NEW CROP MOLASSES.—313 Hhds. and 15 Tierces PRIME NEW CROP CARDENAS MOLASSES, now landing from bark Saranac, from Cardenas. For sale by
March 25. J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

CHAS. D. MYERS,

HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM, 34 *Market St.*
WILMINGTON, N. C.
PANAMA, LEGHORN, AND PALM LEAF HATS, WOOL, FUR, SILK, AND MOLESKIN HATS, Cloth, Plush, and Silk Glazed Caps, by the case or dozen.
At New York Wholesale Prices.
March 23. 166.

THE ATTENTION of the ladies is respectfully called to our rich and elegant assortment of MISSES', CHILDREN'S and INFANTS' FLATS AND HATS, including the different qualities of Leghorn, trimmed and untrimmed; Fayal Braid, a new style of goods; English Dunstable, Pedal Braid, &c. Just opened, at the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market st. CHAS. D. MYERS.
March 23.

BUSLLETTS.

100 BBLS. NO. 1 MULLETTS—in oak and pine bbls. Just received. For sale by
March 13. WILLARD & CURTIS.

COOK'S MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A LIMITED supply expected soon. Those wanting early copies will please leave their names at the Book Store of
March 9 S. W. WHITAKER.

J. M. ROBINSON & SON

HAVE now in store the following viz:
Iron Hollow Ware and Sash Weights.
Hoop Iron of the best quality.
Nails, Brads, and Spikes.
Iron Axels, Hubs and Spokes.
Timber and other Axes, all warranted.
Cast Steel Grubbing Hoes, Spades and Shovels.
Rice Sickles and Bramble Scythes.
Preserving Kettles, Sauce Pans, &c.
Mill, Circular, Cross Cut, and other Saws.
Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, and Fan Mills.
Barn Door and Smoke-House Locks, extra good.
Pad Locks that can't be matched.
Brass and Iron Wire cloth.
Wood Saws and Axes with handles in them.
Cotton Cord, Linen and Cotton Twine.
Best quality of Scissors and Needles.
Roger's & Son's, Wostenholmes, and some more of the real Barlow Knives.
Sept. 16, 1856.

SUGAR—SUGAR.

FIFTY BBLS. Yellow Coffee Sugar;
25 do. B. do. do.;
15 do. Crushed do.;
10 Hhds. P. R. (Light) do.; now landing. For sale by
WILLARD & CURTIS.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late firm of HOUSTON & WEST, will please call and settle the same by the 25th inst., as further indulgence will not be given.

S. M. WEST.
March 13. 158-2w

CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

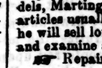
Corner Market & Second sts., under the Carolina Hotel,
WILMINGTON, N. C

THE Undersigned respectfully takes this method to inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has taken the store on the corner of Market and Second streets, under the Carolina Hotel, where he would be pleased to exhibit his stock, consisting of Saddles, Bridels, Martingales, Harness, Trunks, Whips, Spurs, and all articles usually kept in such an establishment, all of which he will sell low for cash, or on accommodating terms. A Call and examine as he solicits a share of public patronage.

☞ Repairing done at short notice.

WM. L. JACOBS.
Oct 20, '56. 38-tf

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.



THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, that the has located a branch of his New York house at No. 5, Market street, near the Wharf, where he will keep every description of

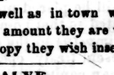
SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS & TRUNKS

Every variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's riding Saddles, Fine Sole Leather TRUNKS, and every thing in his line. Having extensive facilities, he will keep constantly on hand, the most splendid and extensive assortment of Saddlery goods in the State, all of which will be sold at New York prices.

N. B. Repairing of Harness and Trunks done by the best workmen, and all orders for Harness executed with promptness and despatch.

MATHEW A. WILSON,
Importer and Manufacturer of Harness,
No. 59 Canal street, New York, and
No. 5 Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
Sept. 30th, 1856 12-tf

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE."



AT THE
Wilmington Saddle, Harness,
AND
TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c. Always on hand a large supply of Spring Leather and Dry Hose, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold low for cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimming neatly and promptly done at fair prices.

Cash paid for Hides, Furs, Tow, Rags, &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimming neatly and promptly done at fair prices.

Cash paid for Hides, Furs, Tow, Rags, &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimming neatly and promptly done at fair prices.

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commission.

JOHN J. CONOLEY.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	23	@	25
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	6 50	@	8 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	17
Adamantine	25	@	30
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	16	@	18
Laguayra	13	@	14
Rio	10½	@	12½
St Domingo	10½	@	11½
COTTON, ℔ lb.	12½	@	13½
CORN MEAL, ℔ bush	00	@	85
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	8½
Yarn, ℔ lb	17	@	17½
EGGS, ℔ doz	12½	@	15
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 65	@	1 75
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	50	@	55
FISH, ℔ bbl,			
Mullets	5 50	@	6 00
Mack'rel, No 1	00@20	00	
do. No 2	00@12	00	
do. No. 3.	6 50@	7 50	
Herrings, East	4 00@	5 00	
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 50	@	5 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands, ℔ bbl.,			
Family	7 50	@	7 75
Superfine	7 12½	@	7 25
Fine	0 00	@	6 75
Cross	0 00	@	6 25
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, per lb.			3½
One ton and under 5, per ton,	65 00		
5 tons and over, "	62 50		
LAND PLASTER, per bbl.	1 50		
Per ton	9 00		
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn	76	@	77
Oats	60	@	62
White Beans	75	@	2 00
Peas, Cow	85	@	1 00
Rice, rough	0 90	@	97½
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4	@	4½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 15	@	1 20
N. River	0 95	@	1 10
N. Carolina	0 00	@	0 00
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop	0	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 00	@	1 05
do. in store	1 35	@	0 00
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	35	@	37½
N. E. Rum	50	@	55
Gin	45	@	50
Brandy	45	@	50
do. Apple	60	@	75
do. Peach	85	@	1 25
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds	0 00	@	10 00
Wide do	6 50	@	7 00
Scantling	0 00	@	4 25
MOL

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1857

Charles Sumner went to Europe in the steamer Fulton.—What a whining this man keeps up over a lick or two of a gutta percha cane. The Republicans fired guns in honor of his going away. Some ladies came down to the steamer to see him off. Perhaps if these ladies knew of the "ower true tales" that are told in Washington City with reference to the habitudes of this same Charles Sumner, they would be ashamed to display quite so much sentimental devotion to a person so gross in his sensuality and so degraded in its object.—*Wilmington (D. C.) Daily Journal.*

The above brief paragraph copied from this paper of a few days or weeks since, we find in the Boston *Journal* of the 16th inst., credited as above to Wilmington, D. C., the accuracy of the geographical knowledge displayed being on a par with the propriety of the remarks attached to it, and which are worthy of a *confrere* of Sumner's, but impossible to be quoted. The Boston *Journal* asserts that our remarks are slanderous, and indulges in a vein of Billingsgate so perfect as to imply natural aptitude improved by long practice. We meant all we said—we *insinuated* nothing although unwilling to clothe our remarks in language sufficiently gross to meet the views, or accord with the tastes of the scurrilous and contemptible writer of the remarks in the Boston *Journal*. That Charles Sumner is qualified to be the apostle of amalgamation there can be no doubt, since his theoretic advocacy in Congress was illustrated by his practical life out of it. He was at least consistent, and practised what he preached. These things are notorious in Washington.

N. C. State Medical Society.

This body will meet in Edenton, on the 15th day of next month. The annual Address will be delivered by Dr. Satchwell, of New Hanover county. We are requested by the Secretary, Dr. Thomas, to state that the time specified in the advertisement already published, for the meeting of the North Carolina Medical Society, is one day later than the time stated in the transactions of the last session.

This was done to enable those who may attend, to make the connection between the Rail Road and the Steamer on the Black Water. To do this, it will be necessary to take the Train leaving Weldon for Portsmouth on Tuesday the 14th April, and reach the Black Water at 4 P. M., where you will remain all night and take the Steamer early on Wednesday morning, and arrive at Edenton that afternoon in time for the meeting. We are also requested to state that punctuality in this particular is indispensable.

The ease of access to Edenton this affords, will, we hope, induce a large delegation from the middle and Western portion of the State to attend.

This will be the eighth annual meeting of the society. It can no longer be regarded as an experiment, but a permanent institution. The good it has heretofore accomplished, and its prospects for continued usefulness, will, we feel confident, induce many who have hitherto stood aloof, to give to it their warm approval and active co-operation.

We are authorized to state that Physicians attending this meeting will be passed over the W. & W. and the N. C. R. Roads at half price.

The papers of North Carolina are respectfully requested to give the above an Editorial notice, and omit the advertisement, as inadvertently requested in yesterday's paper.

☞There are times of dullness in the news market as in all other markets. Times in which all things appear to be flat, stale and unprofitable. Of such are the present times.

A friend this morning asked us the news. "Nothing," was all the answer we could make. "Then, why don't you write an amusing article?" as though one could give out what is not in him. He might as well have asked us to pay money out of an empty pocket. The fact is that there must be something in the weather. Either there is too much or too little electricity, we don't know which; but we were struck with a queer exclamation we once heard in such weather from a youth with whom we happened to room, on one of our travels to the Western part of the State. He had evidently drunk too much overnight, and when combing out his hair in the morning, it crackled with electricity, after the manner of a cat's back, under peculiar states of the atmosphere. The unfortunate youth listened, and (commenced soliloquising:—"To be sure," said he, "I made a beast of myself last night, but is it possible that I'm turning into a d—d tom-cat this morning."

International courtesies and enterprises are the order of the day; and the latest proof of this fact, is found in a notice of an international dog-fight which recently "came off" at Bronte, Canada, between a Buffalo dog, and a Montreal dog. "Tinker," the Buffalo dog, expired after a combat of two hours and fifteen minutes.

The Buffalo "fancy" lost some $40,000 that they had bet on their favorite. They put his mortal remains in a black walnut coffin and carried them to Buffalo for interment. It is said that many of the Buffalo gentry were so affected at the death of their favorite, that they shed tears over his dead body.—Ye that have tears to shed prepare to shed them now, for Tinker is no more, and Tinker was a dog of infinite pluck—a magnanimous descendant of a female dog.

One of the most marked of the social phenomena of the day, is the improved condition of Ireland.—"There is life in the old land yet,"—she is no longer the "Niobe of Nations," but really and truly among the most prosperous of the old world communities.—And, as if in recognition of the fact, the last anniversary of her patron saint, instead of weeping in rain, as usual, was remarkable for smiling in sunshine.—The good old saint ought to have been about.

THE WORLD IN MINIATURE: with Descriptions of Every Nation and Country. Together with a Treatise on Physical Geography. By Charles Colby, A. M.—The Western Hemisphere.—New Orleans, La.: Published by Arthur B Griswold. MDCCCVII. Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1857, by A. B. Griswold, in the Clerk's Office of the United States District Court of Louisiana.

We copy in full the above title page of this book, not for the purpose of reviewing its contents, but simply to call attention to a slight trick of trade.—The gentleman who brought the book to us states that when he bought it he was under the impression that it was a Southern publication, and it was pressed upon him as such by the agent, and a very high price paid, from a desire to lend a hand towards the establishment of the publishing business at the South.

After owning the book for some time, he found that the title leaf had been pasted close to the one next to it—that on which the preface was commenced. On separating the leaves, he found on the back of the New Orleans title page the following imprint:

"Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1856, by Morse and Gaston, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York."

The names of New York printers follow, showing that the title page is *bogus*, and the whole a trick to humbug Southern people to pay three prices for an old New York book. It is worth about a dollar and a half. The Southern patriotic price asked and got for this Northern book has been four dollars and a half.

Improvement.

The Messrs. Woods are putting up a new iron fence round the building occupied by the branch Bank of the State, and we are cheered by the sound of the hammer and chisel, which we like to hear, as it sounds like business. A gentleman who passed through our sanctum a few minutes since, says that the fence is one of the provisions of the new charter. Don't know exactly, but it looks as though it might last the full term for which the bank is re-chartered.

☞We find in the Fayetteville *Observer* of the 19th, the report of C. B. Mallett, Esq., President of the Fayetteville and Western Railroad Company, from which it appears that the whole amount subscribed to the capital stock of the Company is $241,232 19. Unfortunately the Treasurer's list shows many delinquents.

The whole amount expended by or on account of the Company since its organization, has been $91,335 92.

The President congratulates the Company on the removal of some of the chief obstacles to its progress. First, stock jobbing Stockholders, who controlled the Company. Second, *bogus* Railroad Builders, who, for a time, did the same; third, the hope of State aid—which paralyzed the energies of the community by making the people believe that Hercules would help them when they would not help themselves.

Among the advantages to be derived by Fayetteville from the completion of the Road, the President first refers to the fact that a large portion of the most valuable trade of Fayetteville has been cut off from her by the North Carolina Railroad; and therefore the way to regain it is to go to the North Carolina Railroad after it, and, fortunately it so happens that the coal mines are directly in the way, placed there as it were to aid in the effort. The recovery and increase of this back trade is the first commercial advantage Then there are the coal and iron mines with the vast products to afford freight for the Road, and exchange for the Banks, and support for a population to trade with the merchants.

The President goes into an argument to show that the Road will be cheaper and better than the River—that it will cost at least 25 cents per ton less to get coal to tide-water by the one route than the other—to say nothing of an important saving of time.

We only demur to one or two things in the report. The classing of State aid with *bogus* Railroad builders, etc., strikes us as being the next thing to a blunder. We trust that the Road is done with its *very* DEAR friends of that class;—we do *not* believe that it has given up the idea of State aid. If it does not come before the next Legislature in some way, we will be very much surprised. And it will be all right for it so to come.

Again; much as has been said about the River work, we don't recollect that its official organs ever instituted comparisons between it and the Railroad in the way in which the President of the Railroad Company has felt called upon to do to the disparagement of the River work.

We sincerely trust that both works may be built—do a good business—pay good dividends—improve property—furnish the banks with exchange, and put to the blush all their enemies. They can gain nothing by mutual enmity.

Hamlet, we believe replied to Polonius, or some other old Fogy who asked what he read—"Words! Words!" If Hamlet had got hold of most of the exchanges on our table he could have made the same reply with perfect truth, or else his detective powers would have been greater than ours. Our exchanges are good exchanges, and interesting in a general way, but at this particular time everything is dull, and we find them full only of words. Besides, we are without anything new beyond Petersburg.

We find that the Hibernian Societies have been celebrating the national day of St. Patrick, who, badinage and exaggeration apart, we believe to have been a good, self sacrificing Christian missionary, deserving to be held in grateful remembrance.

The papers bring few reports of excesses on the occasion. Indeed, it passed off quietly and well.—The shamrock was decently drowned, and the "sprig of shillelah" was allowed to remain quiet.

☞Coroner A. A. HARTSFIELD held an inquest yesterday, 19th inst., at Walker's Ferry, about six miles from town, over the body of a negro, and from all the evidence that could be obtained, it was supposed to be the body of the boy who fell overboard from the steamer *Magnolia*, on the 27th ult., and was drowned. Verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Daily Journal, 20th inst.

ANOTHER TURN OF THE WHEEL.—E. Z. C. Judson, ("Ned Buntline") has turned spiritualist—is converted and reformed, and is bound to be no better fast.

MEETING OF THE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Western Railroad Company was held in the Town Hall on Monday last—Col. John MacRae Chairman and John M. Rose Secretary. A large majority of the stock was represented.

The report of the President was read; and as it presents matters of interest to the stockholders and the public, we have obtained a copy, and insert it in another part of this paper. It was unanimously adopted by the Company.

The following preamble and resolution were also unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is understood that several of the owners of mineral lands on Deep River have intimated to the President and Directors a desire to dispose of portions of their mineral interest to this Company:

Resolved, That this meeting is gratified to learn that some of the owners of these lands have at length been aroused to the advantages of a connection with our road; and that the President and Directors be authorized and requested to make such arrangements of the kind as may be mutually advantageous.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year:

President—Charles B. Mallett.

Secretary and Treasurer—John M. Rose

Directors—George McNeill, A. A. McKethan, T. S. Lutterloh, H. L. Myrover, Wm. T. Horne, Wm. McLaurin, John H. Cook, Hon. James C. Dobbin, and Jas. Kyle.

The meeting adjourned after electing the officers.

[*Fayetteville Observer.*

THE ETHIOPIAN TWINS.—Some few years ago a negro woman in Cumberland county, N. C., gave birth to twin children, more singularly and wonderfully united than the famed Siamese twins. They were purchased by Capt. J. C. Pervis of this place, and sold to J. P. Smith, Esq., of Anson county, N. C., who entrusted them to Brower & Shelton. They were taken to New Orleans for exhibition, where they were tricked out of them. Recently Mr. Smith heard they were on exhibition in England. Knowing that he could not reclaim them as slaves, he purchased their mother and took her to England to reclaim her children. Upon reaching that country, he heard they were in Scotland, where he proceeded. He found them in Edinburgh, and the mother's claim was respected, even in Abolition England, where the rights of the master are unknown or disregarded.

No effort was spared to induce the mother of these children to desert her master and remain in England. She said she had seen white slavery, and it was far worse in civilized England, than African slavery in the United States. Indeed, so strongly was she impressed with the misery of white slavery, that she clung to her master and returned with him home, to endure the misery of negro slavery in North Carolina, as not only a choice of evils, but as the happiest condition of the African race. Mr. Smith and his negroes arrived at this place on Monday last.

Cheraw Gazette.

A corset maker out of work thus vented her complaint—"Shame that I should be with out bread—I, that have stayed the stomacks of thousands."

TRACES OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S PARTY.—The vague reports of last summer in respect to new traces of Sir. John Franklin's party see made somewhat more distinct in a letfrom Red river settlement, Hudson's Bay territory, published in the London Times. It says:

"I have just returned from ——, who was at Norway House last July, and saw the man who brought an express to Sir George Simpson from Mr. Anderson, in Mackenzie's River district, stating that indians had brought over reports to one of the trading post in that quarter, that Indians had seen two or more encampments of whites on an island on some point where Anderson and Stewart turned back in 1855 and that one the encampments was quite fresh, supposed to have been abandoned a day or two before the Indians saw it and from the traces it was thought that there might have been ten or twelve men. I could not hear of the exact locality further than Anderson and Stewart were within a very short distance of the place where the issue was seen."

From the Washington Union.

Money Making.

Of all the ways for making money, the best and safest has been thought to be investments in western lands. A great part of the land in the new States and Territories is owned by non-residents, having been bought at about $1 25 per acre. What was purchased at that price three years ago will, as a general thing, perhaps, bring from four to fifteen dollars an acre at the present time. The non-resident purchaser will still cling to it, waiting for something to "turn up" to increase its value.

The consequence of selling off the public lands rapidly is, that the actual settler is obliged to travel over extensive tracts of unoccupied soil before he comes to any which he can pre-empt. This is an obstruction to the development of new Territories, inasmuch as it surely discourages settlers from penetrating to the frontier. On one side of the line the pioneer is toiling to cultivate the land which he purchased of the government. He increases its value. On the other side, the land is owned by some non-resident capitalist. It remains unoccupied, but is rising in value through the industry of the adjoining settler. Now, it is very clear that it is contrary to plain principles of political economy, as well as against equity and justice, to crowd the public lands into market, and thereby suffer them to fall into the hands of men who never intend to improve them—into the hands of mere speculators. A practice more equitable and economical is that which we are informed has been of late to a considerable extent adopted by the General Land Office. This is to reserve the public lands for actual settlers, after they have been surveyed, as long as there is a prospect that actual settlers will purchase and occupy them. We are rejoiced to observe that the present administration appreciate the beneficent nature of this policy, and that a disposition exists on the part of the Executive to have it faithfully carried into operation. Mr. Buchanan's views on this important subject, as stated in his Inaugural, are wise and discriminating:

"No nation in the tide of time has ever been blessed with so rich and noble an inheritance as we enjoy in the public lands. In administering this important trust, while it may be wise to grant portions of them for the improvement of the remainder, yet we should never forget that *it is our cardinal policy to reserve these lands, as much as may be, for actual settlers*—and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new States and Territories by furnishing them a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens, but shall secure homes for our children and our children's children, as well as for those exiles from foreign shores who may seek in this country to improve their condition, and to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty.

Lands can now be pre-empted in the new Territories even before they are surveyed. In this respect the settler has a peculiar advantage over the outside speculator. But this advantage is not enough to reward the toil and exposure which the pioneer is subjected to. The only legitimate and adequate encouragement which can be given him, is to reserve the public lands from public sale, by which means nearly every acre will become occupied and cultivated The treasury is by no means suffering for the proceeds of the lands, and there is no reason for hurrying the sale of them.

It is not long since the garden region of this hemisphere—the valley of the Mississippi—was a domain open to the pioneer. But the valley is no longer vacant. The pioneer has even penetrated to the head-waters of the Mississippi, and across the Rocky mountains, to the Pacific shore.

The statesman, therefore, may well begin to reflect upon the consequences of a hasty disposal of the public lands, and inquire if any better plan can be devised for the development of remote regions than the economical reservation of these lands for the use and occupation of actual setlers.

A Diplomatic Scrimmage.

The London correspondent of the Boston *Post* gives the following amusing account of a "row" between to distinguished British Diplomatists at Constantinople:

"News from Constantinople says that the reading of the firman concerning, the principalities at Redschid Pacha's house on the 13th inst., did not go off without a quarrel, not between the representatives of different nations, but between the two British representatives, viz: Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and Sir H. Bulwer. The latter, who had given signs of impatience during the reading of the firman, immediately on its conclusion rose, and to the astonishment of all, openly reproached Lord Stratford for not treating him in a manner due to a man almost his equal in rank, and appointed by the queen her special representative in the question at issue. He accused Lord Stratford of having kept him in perfect ignorance concerning all the details of the question, for whose solution he, Sir H. Bulwer, was sent to Turkey, although it was the duty of the noble lord not merely to have communicated to him what took place in the conference of the ambassadors, but to have consulted him about it. He then declared the firman to be incomplete in consequence of this dereliction of duty by Lord Stratford, The latter jumped up, bursting with rage, and in a tone of disdain, said something to the effect, that he alone was responsible for his actions, and that they did not concern the special commissioner in any way. Sir H Bulwer then produced his special instructions, and those of the ambassador, on the question, to which Lord Stratford, amidst much merriment, replied that it was not his habit to heed instructions when he did not like them; that in the present case he had not read them, but that it was all the same; that had he read them he would, nevertheless, have acted as he did; and that he was responsible, not to Sir H. Bulwer, but to the minister. While speaking thus his passion was evidently increasing. Sir H. Bulwer replied again, and the scene became such that Redchid Pacha was obliged to avail himself of his authority as host, and stepped in between the two enraged diplomatists.

"Those who were present blame Lord Stratford for allowing himself to be carried away by his temper; but it was remarked that Sir H. Bulwer, who must have been well aware of what he was provoking, seemed rather to like the scene and exposure, which was brought on by him. The effect of it altogether was by no means favorable. Already a French caricature is in preparation representing the two English diplomatists engaged in a boxing match, and rolling in the dirt. At the State dinner, which followed the reading of the firman, the conversation, under the impression of this scene, was rather reserved and gloomy, but no further event occurred. A striking contrast to the quarrel of the two right honorable Englishmen was furnished by the coolness and silence which the French ambassador and the Austrian internuncio observed towards each other.

Novel Philanthropy.

The New York Courier and Enquirer has the following exhibition of irritated feeling with reference to the late decision of the Supreme Court:

From the Courier and Enquirer.

The first fruits of the action of the majority of the Supreme Court in disparagement of the sovereignty of the free States will be a vindication of that sovereignty through the State legislatures, by laws and regulations which will practically neutralize the advantage which has been sought to be conferred upon slavery to their prejudice. To deprecate this is idle. It is sure to come. Some State legislatures have already shown the disposition; and when the disposition is present, the means will readily enough present themselves. Southern States have already given too many lessons in this line for northern States to be at a loss. What easier, for instance, than to transfer to the New York statute book the laws of S. Carolina which required the imprisonment of free negroes who entered the port of Charleston in a northern ship in company with their employers—to transfer this, we say, with barely change enough to make it apply to slave negroes who cross our State limits from the South in company with their masters? The law, in the one case, was considered as justified by the municipal rights of the State of South Carolina. Has not the State of New York equal municipal rights?"

This mode of expressing sympathy for the slave would certainly be a very extraordinary one. To imprison a man is not the usual mode of manifesting affection for him; but if New York abolitionists will keep safely the negro slaves who come there, and restore them afterwards to their masters upon payment of the reasonable expenses of such keeping, perhaps the masters would prefer this mode of proceeding to that other one which sends their property by underground railroad to Canada.

Eat, digest; read, remember; ears, eave; love and be loved. If the four above rules be strictly followed out, health, wealth, intelligence, and true happiness will be the result.

From the Boston Post.

One, whom the Boston Traveler announces as one of "its most esteemed correspondents," thinks almost "the thing we need" is—

"The thing we need now, is a combination of all classes of citizens, in an effort to change the constitution of the United States."

And this reformer goes on:—

"And I am sure I speak the judgment of a large class of thinking men, who are conservative in their habits, and in their very *make*, and who are not wont to whistle about with the changes of parties, for the sake of concentrating strength upon this as a *national project*—viz:—*the revision of the constitution of the United States*—success in this will be the result of time. It will require the addition of new free States to the confederacy, and the rejection of slave States."

Other presses are proposing conventions. The pretext for this is the decision of the supreme court. Is all this to go unrebuked? Are the people of Massachusetts about to add folly to folly, and launch forth into a crusade against the constitution?

Success is pronounced certain. Only "the addition of a few new states" and the rejection of slave states" and the thing is done! What infatuation! What hasty, ill considered judgment! In the few words we have cited are wrapped up incalculable mischief; nothing short of disunion and the train of evils, moral and material, which disunion cannot fail to bring in its train! Who that will think over our constitutional polity can doubt the correctness of this remark. And yet the Traveler has not given a word of rebuke to its correspondent; but by printing his communication and commending its author, rather favors the recommendation!

And what is this constitution that "all classes of citizens" are thus invited to "change," to "revise?" The author professes to hold in great respect the learned and the founders of the constitution. Now among eminent jurists none, perhaps, have produced a more finished commentary on the constitution than William Rawle. After a life-study of it Mr. Rawle says—"*The history of man does not present a more illustrious monument of human invention, sound political principles and judicious combinations than the constitution of the United States.*"

And what, under such a constitution, has the admirable capacity called successively to administer authority accomplished? Is it not easy to magnify this work! Even Sir James Mackintosh, in a speech delivered in the House of Commons, went so far as to say that the public affairs of the United States had been administered in a manner "not surpassed by those commonwealths who have been most justly renowned for the wisdom of their councils." But later thinkers and observers have gone very far beyond this The ideas of Federal National Union and local State self government have been pronounced "the keystone and model of the development of the Teutonic people." Seventy-five years ago the continental friends of freedom saw their model in the British constitution; but now, so writes the German liberalists—the model sought by the friends of freedom, universally, is the constitution of the United States of America!

The Traveler, and its "most esteemed correspondent," have a mighty work before them in their proposed change of a constitution that bears such a character and has done such a work. Let the people demand full proof of their capacity to supply something better before they give up what has been attained!

Kate O'Kearney writes to the New York Mirror from Boston, that Mrs. Kemble has given some rare touches of nature, as well as of art, in this city.—For instance, Kate rattles off the following—which, as it is rather funny, and not particularly injurious to anybody, we copy:

In the largest, finest dry goods store of this city is a small, red-cheeked young clerk, whose boyish, artless face and manner make him noticed by strangers and a pet of the residents—so much as a preface.

Mrs. Kemble, a few days since, walked up to his counter, looked over the silks, and requested some sent to her room for examination; then inquired for silk velvet, he directed her to another counter. In turning, she went exactly wrong; he touched her upon the shoulder, with "madam." Turning with her most tragic face, in deep tender tones, she exclaimed, "Do you intend to insult me?" The poor boy lost his red cheeks and tongue on the instant.—She walked out.

Two days later she walked in again; inquired for one of the firm; one came forward: "Two days since I ordered some silks to be sent to my room for examination; why were they not sent?" she demanded. "In consequence, madam, of the manner in which you left the store," he said in his usual quiet, decided tone.

"I presume you will allow me to purchase a dress at your store," she said sarcastically.

"Certainly, madam. I am happy to see you here again, for I wish to say to you that you are entirely mistaken in the character of our store and of the clerk. He is my nephew, and would not be rude to a lady for the world."

"None the less he grossly insulted me, and besides that, he would show me nothing worth purchasing."

"He showed you the best we had. Our spring styles are not yet open."

"If I could have found me a dress elsewhere I should never again have crossed your threshold. I do it now with the utmost abhorence. I and my maid Marion equally detest shopping in Boston."

That was too absurd, and we must pardon the partner for having smiled in her face; but he said—

"Madam, you certainly are entirely in the wrong."

"We will discuss the subject no farther."

He bowed—she accepted on, and—bought the dress.

Raising Sunken Vessels at Sebastopol.

An interesting account is given by a Northern journal of the apparatus now in process of construction in this country, to be used in raising sunken vessels in the Sebastopol harbor The work, it is said, will be done from immense wooden floats, supporting eight engines of forty horse power, each of which drives a double action pump, connecting with enormous hydraulic rams, weighing 54,000 lbs. apiece, and having a lifting power of 500 tons. Gear work may also be attached to the engines, so as to derive from each an additional lifting power of 500 tons, thus enabling four engines and the same number of rams operating together to supply an aggregate power of 4,000 tons, which is more than is required to raise the largest ship in the harbor. The chains now being forged at Pottsville, Pa., are 100 yards in length, weight 300 lbs. to the link, and are capable of sustaining a strain of 500 tons. The iron sheaths through which the chains will pass will weigh each 26 tons. The sub-marine operations, it is added, will be performed by the aid of Gowan's diving bell, a contrivance never yet exhibited in this country, and his armor, which was used with success in the raising of the United States steamer Missouri, in the recent extrication of a safe from the sunken boat Atlantic, in Lake Erie, and on several other occasions. Mr. Gowan expects to get up at least forty of the vessels whole. The rest he will blow to pieces, the Russian government contracting to furnish the powder.

The greatest depth of water is sixty feet. Mr. Gowan will receive for his pay one half of the value of all the ships raised, the larger of which cost some $1,100,000 each, and were only a year old when sunk. The expense of the outfit is estimated at about $250,000. The first vessel of the expedition will sail early in May.

EXTRAORDINARY CANINE INSTINCT.—The most remarkable instance of instinct or sagacity in a dog, that we remember to have heard of occurred in the town of Fairhaven a few days since—and it was this: Two children between the ages of five and seven years were playing in the middle of the street in Fairhaven, when an unloaded waggon, without a driver, drawn by a runaway horse, was seen approaching at a furious rate. A large dog, a cross of the Newfoundland and mastiff breede, who was lying near, saw the approaching peril and going to the rescue of the unconscious innocents, *took up their clothes in his teeth, first one of the children and deposited the little thing on the sidewalk, and then returning took the other also placed it safely on the walk.* As the wagon was passing the dog made a spring at the horse and tried to seize him by the nose, but failed to stop him. We have these curious facts from a gentleman whose veracity is unquestionable. Who shall say that the brute creation is devoid of rational intelligence after this?—*New Bedford Mercury.*

Passing through the quiet little village of Saline, in Indiana, a fellow passenger pointed out a weather beaten house of worship as the place where he once heard, on a rainy occasion, the following prayer from the staid preacher: "We thank thee, Lord, for the goodly number here to-night, and that *Thou art here also*, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather."

Important Treaty with Persia.

[From the Washington Correspondence of the Balt. Sun.]

The treaty with Persia lately ratified by the Senate, is one both of political and commercial importance to the United States. It was negotiated in December last, by Carroll Spence, the American minister at Constantinople, and Ferrouk Khan, the ambassador sent by the Shah to the Emperor of France, between whom a commercial treaty has been lately concluded. Ferrouk Khan is one of the most distinguished diplomatic agents that ever went from Persia, and was sent not only for the purpose of bearing magnificent presents to Louis Napoleon, but also to bring, if possible, to an amicable adjustment, the difficulties that had existed for several months between his own country and Great Britain. It was during his sojourn at Constantinople, in attempting this with Lord Stratford, that the present treaty was discussed and finally concluded.

Those who are at all acquainted with eastern statesmen know how important in the negotiation of treaties with them it is to be fortified with handsome presents as propitiatory offerings, and how frequently they fail when unable to advance these powerful arguments. Mr. Spence, therefore, deserves no little credit for the diplomatic talent he has displayed in bringing the negotiations to a successful issue and obtaining for his country so favorable a treaty as the present one Especially as it was made without those presents and in spite of the open and bitter opposition of the British government. It is a commercial one, and by it the United States gain all the privileges granted by Persia to the most favored nation, to obtain which some of them have shed no little blood and spent much money.

Persia hitherto has been almost a "terra incognita" to the people of the United States. Situated away to the east, it has been regarded by many as a country in holding any intercourse with which we could derive but little advantage. If, however, the cultivation of commerce between her and England be an object of so much importance to the latter, and has been fostered with so much care by her government, it certainly cannot but prove beneficial to the merchants of the United States, the great rivals of those of Great Britain, to share a portion of it. Owing, however, to the want of any treaty between the two countries, and consequently the absence of diplomatic and consular agents to protect them, Persia has been entirely closed to American capital and commercial enterprise. The present treaty opens to the merchants of the United States the vast field which this country presents and permits them to share her commerce with the European nations.

Persia contains 400,000 square miles, and though always difficult to obtain in the East accurate statistics, the population is generally estimated at about 13,000,000; whilst the revenue is valued at 14,000,000 dollars, principally derived from duties on imports and exports, capitation and land taxes and tributes paid by the nomadic tribes. It has much fertile land, a good climate the inhabitants are robust and healthy and the merchants possess far more commercial enterprise than any others in the East. Though she has several good seaports upon the Persian gulf, nearly all of her foreign commerce passes through those of Turkey. The two principal ones are Frebizond and Bassorah. The former owes its present commercial prosperity to the concession made by the Porte upon the demand of the European powers of the free navigation of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. It is situated on the southeastern shores of the Black Sea, about 800 miles from Constantinople.

In all eastern countries, where the roads are bad and there are no railways, the entire internal commerce is carried on by means of caravans. The merchandise entered at Frebizond is dispatched into the interior by two caravan routes, one by Erzroum, crossing the Pylean mountains, the other by Rais and Eivan. These two routes, after diverging some distance, meet at the common point of Nakshivan, in Persia, which, it seems, has been lately ceded to Russia by a treaty exchanged on the 18th of January at St Petersburg. From this point these goods are poured into the vast khans and bazars of Tabriz, the most important commercial city of the empire and its great distributing depot Thence they are forwarded to Teheran, the capital, Isprhan, the smaller towns and pashalics, and even to Cabul Beelichistan, and to supply the numerous nomadic tribes that inhabit the vast plains beyond Herat Khiva and Bokarah. The return caravans bring back in exchange a large quantity of those eastern goods to be found in European markets and the staple productions of the country.

From the most reliable statistics that can be obtained of the commerce of Trebizond, the imports and exports swell to the considerable amount of nearly $13,000,000. Of the imports no less than $8,000,000 is entirely for the Persian market, consisting of cotton and woolen fabrics, hardware, fancy articles and chintz—whilst the exports are made up of good brought chiefly from that country, such as raw and manufactured silks, wool, shawls, carpets, saffron, gall nuts and dyestuffs. The cultivation of silk in Persia, whence it was originally introduced into Europe, is very considerable; the province of Ghilan producing more than is obtained from the whole of Italy. This trade will be greatly increased when the inhabitants abolish their crude and ancient method of winding it No stronger proof can be given in addition to the above statistics of the increase and importance of this commerce than the fact that no less than three regular lines of steamers run between Constantinople and Trebizond, an Austrian Loyds, a Turkish and a Greek. Owing to a better knowledge of its navigation the Euxine has been stripped of its ancient terrors, which has greatly increased the number of sailing vessels that enter it.

Nearly the whole of these manufactured goods are supplied by England, the most important of which the merchants of the United States could supply as well and as cheap. Persia consumes large quantities of blue drills and plain white cottons, which are printed at the establishment at Tabriz and resold at a great profit. The United States export to Turkey a large amount of these, having, in a measure, supplanted those of England. The same, did an opportunity present, could be done in Persia. From this it will be seen that three-fourths of the merchandize imported through Trebizond is sent to Persia, the other is consumed by the inhabitants of the city or finds its way into the barren and mountainous districts of Mingratia, Georgia and Armenia.

The port of Bassorah belongs also to Turkey, and is situated upon the Shat-ul-Arab, a large river formed by the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates, some seventy miles above the Persian gulf, and contains about 80,000 inhabitants. From this point four great caravan routes diverge—one terminating at Beyrout, passing through Bagdad and Damascus; another at Alexandretta, passing through Aleppo; a third through Konid, at Smyrna—all Turkish ports upon the Mediterranean. The fourth traversing the whole of Asiastic Turkey by Diarbiker and Mossul, terminates at Trebizond.

From these grand trunk routes others branch off to Ispahan, Hamadan and other smaller towns in Persia, Afganistan and Cabul. That to Beyrout through Bagdad and Damascus, being the principal route for the pilgrims to Mecca, is perhaps the most important. The merchants avail themselves of it to be protected against the attacks of the predatory bands of Bedouins that infest the deserts between Bagdad and Damascus, bringing up the products and fabrics of their respective countries and carrying back in exchange those of European manufacture. The imports and exports of Beyrout amount to over 6,000,000 dollars. Through these great caravan arteries a large quantity of European goods find their way into Persia — Bushire is the most important port upon the Persian gulf and does a considerable trade with India.

A great revolution, however, is destined to be made in this commerce. The Sultan has lately granted a firman to Gen. Chesney and Sir John McNeil, the English commissioners, to construct the Euphrates Valley railway. Its terminus upon the Mediterranean will either be at Alexandretta, or Selucia in Upper Syria, running thence thro' Antioch and Aleppo to Bir, upon the Euphrates, a distance of about 150 miles, and along that river to the Persian gulf about 800 miles. The Euphrates, from the surveys made by Gen. Chesney, under the direction of the India Company, is navigable for small steamers to Bir, and they will be placed upon it as soon as the railway is completed to that point. This will, of course, give a new impetus to the commerce of the East, and, by the present treaty, open a large field in Persia for American capital and commercial enterprise. I shall in some future letter enter more fully into the advantages to be derived from them and the routes by the Caspian sea, as well as to the political advantages which this treaty will give us. It has ever been the great object and aim of western commercial nations to extend their trade in the East, as it has always been a source of wealth to those who were largely engaged in it. We cannot but congratulate ourselves upon the formation of the present treaty, and owe much for its ratification to Senator Mason, the distinguished chairman of the committee of foreign relations, who always watches over our foreign relations with the ability and far-seeing statesman.

A Peep into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England must be seen on the inside as well as out, and to get into the interior of this remarkable building, to observe the operations of an institution that exerts more moral and political power than any sovereign in Europe, you must have an order from the governor of the bank. The building occupies an irregular area of eight acres of ground—an edifice of no architectural beauty, with not one window toward the street, being lighted altogether from the roof of this enclosed area.

I was led, on presenting my card of admission, into a private room, where, after a delay of a few moments, a messenger came and conducted me through the mighty and mysterious building. Down we went into a room where the notes of the bank received the day before were now examined, compared with the entries in the books, and stored away. The Bank of England never issues the same note a second time. It receives, in the ordinary course of business, about £800,000, or $4,000,000 daily, in notes; these are put up into parcels according to their denomination, boxed up with the date of their reception, and are kept ten years, at the expiration of which period they are taken out and ground up in the mill, which I saw running, and made again into paper. If in the course of ten years any dispute in business or law suit should arise concerning the payment of any note, the bank can produce the identical bill.

To meet the demand for notes so constantly used up, the bank has its own papermakers, its own printers, its own engravers, all at work under the same roof, and it even makes the machinery by which the most of its own work is done. A complicated but beautiful operation is a register, extending from the printing office to the banking office, which marks every sheet of paper that is struck off from the press, so that the printers cannot manufacture a single sheet of blank notes that is not recorded in the bank.

On the same principle of exactness, a shaft is made to pass from one apartment to another, connecting a clock in sixteen business wings of the establishment, and regulating them with such precision that the whole of them are always pointing to the same second of time. In another room was a machine, exceedingly simple, for detecting light gold coins. A row of them dropped one by one upon a spring scale. If the piece of gold was the standard weight, the scale rose to a certain height, and the coin slid off upon the side of the box; if less than the standard, it rose a little higher and the coin slid off upon the other side, I asked the weigher what was the average number of light coins that came into his hands, and, strangely enough, he said it was a question he was not allowed to answer!

The next room I entered was that in which the notes are deposited which are ready for issue. "We have thirty-two millions of pounds sterling in this room," the officer remarked to me; "will you take a little of it?" I told him it would be vastly agreeable, and he handed me a million (five millions of dollars,) which I received with many thanks for his liberality, but he ineisted on my depositing it with him again, as it would be hardly safe to carry so much money into the street. I very much fear that I shall never see the money again. In the vault beneath the door was a director and the cashier counting the bags of gold, which men were pitching down to them, each bag containing a thousand pounds sterling, just from the mint. This world of money seemed to realize the fables of Eastern wealth, and gave me new and strong impressions of the magnitude of the business done here, and the extent of the relations of this one institution to the commerce of the world.

A GOOD ONE.—The following joke, connected with Edson Olds is related by the Ohio State Journal.

Some years ago before the Doctor was extensively engaged in banking and in conducting financial operations as at present and times past, he was returning over the mountains in a stage coach filled with Western members of Congress. The flask had been circulating pretty freely, they had told their stories, had their laugh, and conversation began to flag. One old gentleman sat quietly ensconced in the corner taking a snooze, when the Doctor slapping him upon the back, called upon him to sing a song. I don't sing, gruffly replied the unsocial passenger. Well, then, old fellow, said the Doctor, spin us a yarn, or tell us what you were dreaming about. O, very well, said the gentleman, I can readily give you a description of my dream, for it has left a vived impression upon my memory. I thought, said he, that as we were coming down the mountain, the horses ran away, and as they came to the brink of the precipice, horses, stage coach, driver and all were precipitated into it, and down, down, down, we went a thousand feet to the bottom. Of course we were killed. The first thing I recollect was finding myself and all my companions in the presence of his Satanic Majesty. He was surrounded by his imps, and in the midst of flames and sulphur. One of the imps acted as usher, and taking hold of that gentleman (pointing to one on the front seat) he presented him in great state: Who are you? and where did you come from? inquired his cloven footed highness in a voice of thunder. O, said the poor trembling mortal, my name is ——— and I am a member of Congress from Indiana.—O ho! said old Nick, member of Congress from Indiana, hey? I don't know that I have any use for you—you can stand aside. One after another all my companions were presented, gave their names, their professions and business, and all were set aside until a thick set dumpy fat, bandy legged fellow, with spectacles on his nose, was brought up. Who are you? said old Beelzebub, and where are you from? O, said the terror stricken individual, please sir, my name is Dr. Olds, I am a member of Congress from Ohio. What, said the Devil, Dr. Olds of Ohio! this is not Elson B. is it? The very same, replied the Doctor, looking asquint at his prototype—the same at your service. Hurra here boys jump around! shouted his Satanic Majesty wit great excitement—jump around boys, unscrew my tail—quick! and screw it on to the doctor—there's no further use for me here—he's Captain now! And as he vanished in the smoke, the noise made by the infernal crew congratulating their new captain, awakened me, and I was glad to find it nothing but a dream. A loud laugh was raised at the expense of the doctor, and never since then he has never been known to ask a fellow passenger to relate his dream.

The Nautical Magazine commends iron bulk-heads for wooden steamers, and